

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending the 10th June 1911.

#### CONTENTS.

|  | Page. |   | Page. |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| <b>I—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>   |       | <b>(d) — Education—</b>   |       |
| Repealing of the Asiatic Law by the Transvaal Government ...                     | 673   | The result of the B. A. Examination ...   | 681   |
| Proposed withdrawal of the law relating to Asiatics in the Transvaal ...         | ib.   | The <i>Nayak</i> and the spread of elementary education   | 682   |
| Again signs of disturbance at the centre (Teheran) ...                           | ib.   | Calcutta University and Elementary Education Bill   | ib.   |
| Ports Abbas and Langa ...  | ib.   | The Hindu University ...  | ib.   |
| High-handedness of the Turks ...   | 674   | <i>Ibid</i> ...   | ib.   |
| Policy of the European Powers in Morocco ...                                     | ib.   | Mr. Harinath De ...   | ib.   |
| Disabilities of Canadian Indians ...   | 675   | Hindi text-books defective ...  | ib.   |
|  |       | Reward to authors of Hindi books recommended ...  | ib.   |
|  |       | Allegations against certain teachers of the Khulna Government School ...                                | 683   |
| <b>II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>   |       | <b>(e) — Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.</b>  |       |
| <b>(a) — Police—</b>   |       |   |       |
| Control of traffic on the Calcutta roads ...                                     | 676   | Improvement of hackney carriages ...  | 684   |
| Regulation of street-traffic in Calcutta ...                                     | ib.   | Objectional remarks of the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation ...   | ib.   |
| Carriages waiting in streets ...   | ib.   | The casket squabble in Calcutta ...   | ib.   |
| Dacoities and railway coolies ...  | 676   | The Casket for the Calcutta Municipality's address to the King-Emperor ...                              | ib.   |
| Cause of the increase of murders and dacoities ...                               | ib.   | The hide-godowns of Colcoota ...  | ib.   |
| A serious charge against the police ...  | ib.   | The Tallah reservoir and the water-supply in Calcutta ...   | ib.   |
| Government and the charges against the police ...                                | ib.   | Water-supply of Calcutta ...  | 685   |
| "A Dacca incident" ...   | ib.   |   |       |
| Torturing by the police ...  | 677   | <b>(f) — Questions affecting the land—</b>  |       |
| The Arms Act in East Bengal ...  | ib.   | Nil.  |       |
| The Khulna and Jessore riots ...   | ib.   |   |       |
| The Musalman-Namasudra riots ...   | ib.   | <b>(g) — Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>                              |       |
| <i>Ibid</i> ...  | 679   |   |       |
| The Namasudra riots ...  | 680   | Railway complaints ...  | 685   |
| "Suspects" of the police ...   | ib.   | Female Booking Clerks in the Sealdah Station ...  | ib.   |
|  |       | <i>Ibid</i> ...   | ib.   |
|  |       | <i>Ibid</i> ...   | ib.   |
| <b>(b) — Working of the Courts—</b>  |       | <b>(h) — General—</b>   |       |
| Dr. Thornhill and Mr. Swinhoe ...  | 680   |   |       |
| <b>(c) — Jails—</b>  |       | The Administration Report of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and the Barisal <i>Hitaish</i> ... |       |
| Religious instruction to prisoners in Burma ...                                  | 680   | Compensation to the accused in the Howrah Gang Case ...   |       |
| Religious instruction for prisoners ...  | 681   | Eurasians in the Indian Army ...  |       |
|  |       | Australians as military officers in India ...   |       |
|  |       | "Will the army expenditure be really reduced" ...   |       |
| <b>(d) — Education—</b>  |       |   |       |
| A mistake in the publication of the result of the last B. Final Examination ...  | 681   |   |       |
| Mistakes of the Calcutta University in publishing the result of examinations ... | ib.   |   |       |
| Delay in the publication of the results of the Intermediate Examinations ...     | ib.   |   |       |



## (A)—General—concluded.

|  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| Reduction in the military expenditure  | ... | 686 |
| Extension of power to Provincial Governments   | ... | 687 |
| The right of taxation  | ... | ib. |
| Sir Lancelot Hare's proposals  | ... | ib. |
| <i>Ibid</i>  | ... | ib. |
| Subsidised papers  | ... | ib. |
| Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's subsidies to a newspaper and a magazine                        | ... | ib. |
| Delhi Durbar and Hindi papers  | ... | ib. |
| The editors of newspapers and the coming Durbar  | ... | ib. |
| An act of executive interference with judicial independence  | ... | 688 |
| From the Subordinate Judge to the District Judge   | ... | ib. |
| The Viceroy thanked for the increase of District and Sessions Judgeships in Eastern Bengal and Assam | ... | 691 |
| The Panchayet system   | ... | ib. |
| Begar work in Garhwal  | ... | ib. |

## III—LEGISLATION.

|   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and his right to represent the Hindu community | ... | 691 |
| The Elementary Education Bill   | ... | 692 |
| The Calcutta University and the Elementary Education Bill               | ... | 693 |
| The Elementary Education Bill   | ... | 694 |
| <i>Ibid</i>   | ... | ib. |
| Mr. Gokhale and the educational cess                                    | ... | ib. |
| The educational cess  | ... | ib. |
| Legislation to prevent adulteration of food-stuffs                      | ... | ib. |

## IV—NATIVE STATES.

|                         |     |     |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| Progress in Dhar Estate | ... | 695 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|

## V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

|  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| The Pioneer on the public service                                  | ... | 695 |
| Lord Minto's advocacy of protection                                | ... | ib. |
| Roman character versus Devanagari                                  | ... | ib. |
| A uniform script for India   | ... | ib. |
| Preference to British trade  | ... | ib. |
| An instance of spite against natives                               | ... | ib. |
| Water and vices  | ... | ib. |
| Animosity between Hindus and Musalmans                             | ... | ib. |
| India and the Imperial Conference                                  | ... | 696 |
| The Imperial Conference  | ... | ib. |
| The Berha incident   | ... | ib. |
| Prostitutes in Calcutta  | ... | ib. |
| The police and the public  | ... | ib. |
| The Afzal Khan demonstration                                       | ... | ib. |
| The Political Department   | ... | 697 |
| Rumour of annulment of the Partition of Bengal                     | ... | ib. |
| Rumoured modification of the Partition of Bengal                   | ... | ib. |
| Squabbles and misunderstandings over the Royal Reception Programme | ... | ib. |
| "Two birds in one shot"  | ... | ib. |
| The privilege of bearing the Standard of India                     | ... | ib. |
| Law against smoking and drinking by boys in British India          | ... | 699 |
| The authority of the British                                       | ... | ib. |
| Narrow-mindedness of Anglo-Indian journals                         | ... | ib. |
| Rumour of Sir Edward Baker's resignation                           | ... | ib. |
| Reward of loyalty  | ... | ib. |
| The <i>Sulabh Samachar</i>   | ... | ib. |

## UIRYA PAPERS.

Nil.

No. Name

1 "Bang"

2 "Bang"

3 "Bang"

4 "Bank"

5 "Basu"

6 "Basu"

7 "Birbh"

8 "Birbh"

9 "Burd"

10 "Chin"

11 "Daily"

12 "Daini"

13 "Dhar"

14 "Educ"

15 "Hita"

16 "Hind"

17 "Jaga"

18 "Jaso"

19 "Kaly"

20 "Khul"

21 "Mani"

22 "Matr"

23 "Muh"

24 "Mur"

25 "Nava"

26 "Ch"

27 "Naya"

28 "Niha"

29 "Palli"

30 "Palli"

31 "Prac"

32 "Prac"

33 "Prati"

34 "Pur"

35 "Ratn"

36 "Sama"

37 "Sama"

38 "Sam"

39 "Sanj"

40 "Sri"

41 "An"

42 "Surb"

43 "Twer"

44 "Bhar"



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1911.]

| No.             | Name of Publication.                           | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.   | Circulation.                        |
|-----------------|--|------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>BENGALI.</b> |  |                  |          |  |                                     |
| 1               | "Bangabandhu"                                  | Calcutta         | Weekly   | Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 38.  | 1,000                               |
| 2               | "Bangaratna"                                   | Ranaghat         | Do.      | Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30  | The paper is not widely circulated. |
| 3               | "Bangavasi"                                    | Calcutta         | Do.      | Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53  | 15,000                              |
| 4               | "Bankura Darpan"                               | Bankura          | Do.      | Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.  | 800                                 |
| 5               | "Basudeva"                                     | Calcutta         | Do.      | Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35  | 1,000                               |
| 6               | "Basumati"                                     | Ditto            | Do.      | .....  | .....                               |
| 7               | "Birbhum Hitaishi"                             | Suri             | Do.      | Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear   | 300                                 |
| 8               | "Birbhum Varta"                                | Do.              | Do.      | Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37,  | 300                                 |
| 9               | "Burdwan Sanjivani"                            | Burdwan          | Do.      | Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha  | 900 to 1,000                        |
| 10              | "Chinsura Vartavaha"                           | Chinsura         | Do.      | Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42  | 850                                 |
| 11              | "Daily Hitavadi"                               | Calcutta         | Daily    | Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin   | 5,000                               |
| 12              | "Dainik Chandrika"                             | Ditto            | Do.      | Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39   | 400                                 |
| 13              | "Dharma-o-Karma"                               | Ditto            | Monthly  | .....  | .....                               |
| 14              | "Education Gazette"                            | Chinsura         | Weekly   | Shibnarain Baunerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.  | 1,500                               |
| 15              | "Hitavadi"                                     | Ditto            | Do.      | Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin   | 30,000                              |
| 16              | "Hindusthan"                                   | Ditto            | Do.      | Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39  | 1,000                               |
| 17              | "Jagaran"                                      | Bagerhat         | Do.      | Behary Lal Roy   | 600                                 |
| 18              | "Jasohar"                                      | Jessore          | Do.      | Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.            | 500                                 |
| 19              | "Kalyani"                                      | Magura           | Do.      | Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.                | 1,200                               |
| 20              | "Khulnabasi"                                   | Khulna           | Do.      | .....  | .....                               |
| 21              | "Manbhum"                                      | Purulia          | Do.      | Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.  | About 300                           |
| 22              | "Matribhumi"                                   | Chandernagore    | Do.      | Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu   | 500                                 |
| 23              | "Muhammadi"                                    | Calcutta         | Do.      | .....  | .....                               |
| 24              | "Murshidabad Hitaishi"                         | Saidabad         | Do.      | Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.  | Small.                              |
| 25              | "Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."             | Calcutta         | Do.      | Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.                                     | 300                                 |
| 26              | "Nayak"  | Ditto            | Daily    | Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37  | 3,000                               |
| 27              | "Nihar"  | Contai           | Weekly   | Madhusudhan Jana, age 50   | 300                                 |
| 28              | "Pallivarta"                                   | Bongong          | Do.      | Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36  | 400                                 |
| 29              | "Pallivasi"                                    | Kalna            | Do.      | Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44  | 600                                 |
| 30              | "Prachar"                                      | Calcutta         | Monthly  | .....  | .....                               |
| 31              | "Prasun"                                       | Katwa            | Weekly   | Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.         | 500                                 |
| 32              | "Pratihar"                                     | Berhampore       | Do.      | Kamakhyas Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.   | Poor.                               |
| 33              | "Purulia Darpan"                               | Purulia          | Do.      | Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.  | About 300                           |
| 34              | "Ratnakar"                                     | Asansol          | Do.      | Bakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62. | 500                                 |
| 35              | "Samaj"  | Calcutta         | Do.      | Behary Lal Roy   | .....                               |
| 36              | "Samay"  | Ditto            | Do.      | Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.                                       | 300                                 |
| 37              | "Samvad Purnachandrodaya"                      | Ditto            | Daily    | Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.  | 50                                  |
| 38              | "Sanjivani"                                    | Ditto            | Weekly   | Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.                                  | 7,000                               |
| 39              | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika." | Calcutta         | Do.      | Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39   | 2,000                               |
| 40              | "Surbarnabanik"                                | Do.              | Do.      | .....  | .....                               |
| 41              | "Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."              | Bhawanipur       | Do.      | Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.   | 1,000                               |
| <b>HINDI.</b>   |  |                  |          |  |                                     |
| 42              | "Bharat Mitra"                                 | Ditto            | Weekly   | Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.         | 3,200                               |



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

| No.                   | Name of Publication.               | Where published. | Edition.    | Name, caste and age of Editor.                       | Circulation. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| <b>HINDI—concl'd.</b> |                                    |                  |             |  |              |
| 43                    | "Bihar Bandhu" ...                 | Bankipore ...    | Weekly ...  | Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30, ...         | 600          |
| 44                    | "Bir Bharat" ...                   | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36 ...                 | 1,000        |
| 45                    | "Ghar Bandhu" ...                  | Ranchi ...       | Do. ...     | Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...                             | 1,000        |
| 46                    | "Hindi Bangavasi" ...              | Ditto ...        | Do. ...     | Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31 ...              | 6,000        |
| 47                    | "Hitvarta" ...                     | Ditto ...        | Do. ...     | Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28. ...        | 3,000        |
| 48                    | "Marwari" ...                      | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35 ...                   | 600          |
| 49                    | "Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...         | Ditto ...        | Do. ...     | Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40 ...              | 300          |
| 50                    | "Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...            | Ditto ...        | Do. ...     | Ambika Prasad Bajpa ...                              | 300          |
| 51                    | "Shiksha" ...                      | Arrah ...        | Do. ...     | Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35. ...           | 24           |
| 52                    | "Tirhut Samachar" ...              | Muzaffarpur ...  | Do. ...     | Pandit Jagannand ...                                 | 142          |
| 53                    | "Barsa Bazar Gazette" ...          | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | Lala Bhagwan Din ...                                 | Not known.   |
| 54                    | "Lakshmi" ...                      | Gya ...          | Monthly ... |  |              |
| <b>PERSIAN.</b>       |                                    |                  |             |  |              |
| 55                    | "Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ... | Calcutta ...     | Weekly ...  | Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59 ...                 | 1,000        |
| <b>URDU.</b>          |                                    |                  |             |  |              |
| 56                    | "Al Punch" ...                     | Bankipore ...    | Weekly ...  | Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36... ..                | 240          |
| 57                    | "Darus Sultanat" ...               | Calcutta ...     | Do. ...     | Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 38. ...           | 400          |
| 58                    | "Star of India" ...                | Arrah ...        | Do. ...     | Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40. ... | 340          |
| <b>URIA.</b>          |                                    |                  |             |  |              |
| 59                    | "Garjatbasini" ...                 | Talcher ...      | Weekly ...  | Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41 ...                | 700          |
| 60                    | "Nilachal Samachar" ...            | Puri ...         | Do. ...     | Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32 ...                  | ...          |
| 61                    | "Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...         | Bamra ...        | Do. ...     | Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Ohassa, age 35. ...             | ...          |
| 62                    | "Samvad Vahika" ...                | Balasore ...     | Do. ...     | Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53. ...          | 600          |
| 63                    | "Uriya and Navasamvad" ...         | Cuttack ...      | Do. ...     | Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48 ...                    | 630          |
| 64                    | "Utkal Dipika" ...                 | Cuttack ...      | Do. ...     | Gauri Santkar Roy, age 76 ...                        | 1,800        |
| 65                    | "Utkal Varta" ...                  | Ditto ...        | Do. ...     | Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, ...                    | 600          |



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1911.*

| No. | Name of Publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.            | Circulation. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|----------|---|--------------|
| 1   | "Daily Hitavadi"     | Calcutta ...     | Daily    | Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin               | Defunct.     |
| 2   | "Hindi Biharee"      | Bankipore        | Weekly.  |   |              |
| 3   | "The Business Man"   | Calcutta ...     | Monthly. |   |              |
| 4   | "Mithila Mihir"      | Darbhanga        | Weekly.  |   |              |
| 5   | "Bajrang Samachar"   | Jamora (Gaya)    | Monthly. |   |              |
| 6   | "Sulabh Samachar"    | Calcutta ...     | Weekly.  | Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur,<br>Baidya. |              |



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re  
by th  
all  
ties  
law  
rem  
the  
whe

Pr  
relati  
vaal  
are

Ag  
the c  
aga  
arre  
gun  
men  
for  
bad  
goo  
trou  
its v  
disc  
Sec

min  
disc  
of  
pea  
it  
far  
the  
oth  
peo  
of  
to  
gra  
Per  
Mor  
and  
wit  
of  
mer

Mu  
exp  
fol  
has  
set  
Go



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the prospects of the Asiatic Law being repealed by the Transvaal Government, the *Hindi Bangavasi*

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
May 26th, 1911.

Repealing of the Asiatic Law  
by the Transvaal Government.

[Calcutta] of the 26th May writes that had this law been repealed beforehand or not enacted at all the Transvaal Indians would not have had to undergo so many difficulties, nor the Government of India have had the necessity of enacting a new law prohibiting Indians from going to South Africa. But the thing is, remarks the paper, that the fools as well as the wise ultimately do the same thing, the only difference being that the latter do it in time while the former do it when it is too late.

2. Referring to the interview between Mr. Gandhi and a Reuter's Agent,

BASUMATI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

Proposed withdrawal of the law  
relating to Asiatics in the Trans-  
vaal.

the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that all India is glad to hear that at last the disabilities imposed by law on South African Indians are going to be removed.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th May writes:—

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 29th, 1911.

Again signs of disturbance at  
the centre (Teheran).

The most unpleasant telegrams received from Teheran during the last two weeks go to show again signs of discord among the ministers of the Persian Government. The arrest of the Editor of the *Iran-i-Naw* on one hand and the purchase of guns from the Russians on the other without the permission of the Parliament have made us very anxious as both the incidents are seriously ominous for the country, particularly in a time when the Persian people, being so badly oppressed by the Russians, are trying in various ways to boycott their goods. We are at a loss to understand how the Government which has been in trouble for the last two years and which is on the look out for a loan, could see its way to take up the questions of expenditure and powers of the ministers for discussion that resulted in the resignation of the Home and the Financial Secretaries.

The paper remarks that unless there is a perfect agreement among the ministers one cannot expect peace in the country, and is of opinion that discord among the ministers and the members of the Parliament is the cause of all the disturbances and difficulties, and the whole country will enjoy peace no sooner than order is restored in Teheran. In other words it is merely trying for an impossibility to expect peace and order in far off places when the centre itself is disturbed. The paper advises the Persians to take lessons from the present state of things in Morocco, otherwise very soon their case would become worse than that of the Moroccan people. A few years before, the condition of Morocco was just the same as that of Persia to-day. The Government officers being actuated by selfishness began to quarrel among themselves. The foreigners fanned the fire of discord and gradually brought about the present revolution. So if the well-wishers of Persia will not be on their guard they will very likely share the same fate with Morocco. The paper concludes by saying that all the lovers of Islam, the people and the patriots of the country hope that Nasir-ul-mulk, the Prime Minister, will, with his father-like instructions, try to bring about unity among the noblemen of the centre, the members of the Parliament and the ministers of the Government, which is necessary for the safety of the country.

4. Referring to the dismissal of Misbah, the Diwan of Port Abbas, and the appointment of Mirza Abdullah Khan to the post by the Governor of Bushire, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th May welcomes the change expecting good management in the Port and the expulsion of the mischievous followers of Daryabegi who are of the same stuff as Misbah.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 29th, 1911.

Ports Abbas and Langa.

The paper also approves of the election of Aga Mirza Mahmad Khan who has been deputed by the Governor of Bushire and has already left for Langa to settle the finances of the Ports, and expects that later on he will be appointed Governor of Langa.



NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 29th, 1911.

5. Referring to the high-handedness of the Turks against the Persians which was never heard of before, a Persian correspondent of the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin*

[Calcutta] of the 29th May writes from Constantinople:—

All these are due to the absence of a Persian envoy in Turkey. The Foreign Minister of Persia does not pay any attention to the deplorable condition of the country and its people and does not do anything to protect their rights. There are some officers that are paid by the Persian Government, but they do nothing except misappropriating public money.

It has been published in the Turkish papers that the Turks have obtained the sanction of their spiritual leaders to dispose of the jewelleries and valuables of the holy shrines of Najaf and Karbela and to appropriate the proceeds to educational purposes. If the rumour is correct we should not keep silent and allow the Turks to do so. But unless the Persians shake off their fear and act according to the demands of the time they will not succeed in any of their undertakings.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 29th, 1911.

6. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th May writes:—

Policy of the European Powers  
in Morocco.

Those that are aware of the political importance and natural wealth of Morocco as well as of the greed of the European Powers do not consider the present actions of the latter as unbecoming. Morocco is one of the old Islamic territories under Spain. One acquainted with the history of Spain and the progress made by the Muhammadans in civilisation as well as in arts and sciences will fully admit the fact that the Muhammadans of Spain were the teachers of whole Europe. Europeans did gradually pour in larger and larger numbers into the schools and colleges of Cordova in Spain and were freely educated by the Muhammadans. But the result of all this education and liberal treatment turned out to be quite unfavourable to the Islamic Government, for the Spanish people made up their minds to overthrow the Government and did finally succeed in bringing about her ruin with the help of the Christians. Thus the history of the Europeans must ever remain blotted with the marks of prejudice and savagery. So long as Morocco held itself aloof from the Europeans, it enjoyed a safe and peaceful rule, but no sooner did it come in contact with them who gradually introduced their commercial and political influence in the State, than the troubles of the country began to multiply while calmness and peace disappeared.

The paper has no belief in the views which have found currency in some of the continental papers that Germany and England have divided Morocco among themselves. This rumour of division, it says, must be a political stratagem, the object being to injure the popularity of Germany in the Islamic world and its favourable attitude towards the Muhammadans. Some ascribe unity of Germany with France to the purpose of effecting completion of the Baghdad Railway line. The paper apprehends that France and Spain will encumber Morocco to such a great extent that she will gradually be deprived of all her powers as has been the case with Egypt. Spain and France have done the same in Morocco as the neighbours have been doing in Persia for the last four years. Unless the Persians come to their senses, skilfully try to check the neighbours' interferences, turn their back to any proposal of taking loan from them, and reform their own Government, Persia will undoubtedly share the same fate with Morocco.

The Persians should never remain silent at the commercial and political interferences of the Europeans. The people of Morocco would never have come into the clutches of the greedy wolves had they fully grasped the policy of the neighbours and tried to remove their excuses. To prove this it is sufficient to refer to the action taken by the Siam Government against such interferences of France. Siam has become now more careful and is adopting necessary reforms which will enable her sooner or later to escape from the usurping hands of her neighbours.

The Persians must remember that the antipathy of three Powers against one cannot disappear and the Asiatics cannot succeed against the Europeans unless they carefully look into the history of the last hundred years and see that all the progress of Europe has been due to rivalry and competition and to the



carelessness and downfall of the Muhammedan powers. Even at present the attacks of European powers are directed to Muhammadans. In every matter of competition their aim is always to lull the Muhammadans into carelessness and thereby to destroy their power and strength.

The Persians, continues the paper, should get themselves relieved of the rivalry of the neighbours by working in the light of the lesson taught by the present condition of Morocco and the hundred years' rivalry. The best course for the Persians is to adopt the same means and methods of improvement and civilisation as employed by their rivals, and to try by all possible means to avoid taking loan from the foreigners particularly their neighbours.

The natural wealth and the geographical situation as well as the political and commercial position of Persia have attracted and will attract in future the greedy Powers of Europe.

The Persians should fully understand that the downfall of Egypt and Morocco is due mainly to the fact that they took loan from their neighbours. It was for this reason that the paper, after the unfortunate loan had been taken from Russia, pronounced Ali Ashgar Amin-us-Sultan and Arfandowla as traitors to the country and wreckers of Islam, and knew them to be worse than any other person disposed to do harm to Persia and Islam, although a majority of the Persians from the time of Fateh Ali Shah down to the reign of Muzafferuddin Shah was in their favour.

The safety of Persia, remarks the paper, depends chiefly on understanding the policy of the rivals and adopting the measures of improvement and civilisation of the present advanced Powers of the world, and on not taking loans from the neighbours and cutting short their trade in Persia by all possible means.

7. In April 1910, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June, the Indians in Canada petitioned the Secretary of State for India against the disabilities under which they labour in the Dominion. But the

*BASUMATI*,  
June 3rd, 1911.

Disabilities of Canadian  
Indians.

Secretary of State did not even condescend to acknowledge receipt of the petition. The Canadian Indians have again submitted a petition to him. The Chinese and the Japanese are much better treated in Canada than the Indians. During the last three years not a single Indian has been allowed to land in the Dominion. Misfortune makes friends of enemies. In India Hindus and Musalmans are at daggers drawn with each other. But in Canada they have united in petitioning the Secretary of State for the removal of their common grievances. Will not the Imperial Conference find out a means for the removal of this stigma on British rule?

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

8. Noticing the recent notification issued by the Commissioner of Police regarding the control of traffic on the roads of Calcutta, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th May asks what arrangements have been made for the control of Kabulis on the roads and footpaths of the Bara Bazar and to prevent them from obstructing the thoroughfare by sitting and keeping on the road their bags and baggages containing goods.

*HINDI BANGAVASI*,  
May 26th, 1911.

9. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—  
A number of draft rules have lately been submitted to Government by Mr. Halliday for sanction to regulate vehicular street-traffic in Calcutta and analogous matters. We support these rules and do not think they can be objected to by anybody.

*SULABH SAMACHAR*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June cannot approve of the proposed rule not to allow carriages to wait longer in a street than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of setting down and taking in passengers, on the ground that carriages

*SANJIVANI*,  
June 1st, 1911.

Carriages waiting in streets.



have to necessarily wait when a gentleman goes to visit a friend, when ladies go to church or *mandir*, and when a marriage takes place.

SANJIVANI,  
June 1st, 1911.

Dacoities and railway coolies.

11. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June says that railway coolies are found to be implicated in the dacoities that are taking place in different parts of the Howrah district. These coolies go somewhere by train at night and return from there by train in the morning. The Magistrate of Howrah is requested to direct the police to keep an eye on the movements of these coolies.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

Cause of the increase of murders and dacoities.

12. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June is of opinion that it is not the impairing of the prestige of the police by the efforts of political agitators, as is imagined by Sir Lancelot Hare, but rather the confinement of its attention by the police to political suspects, as is rightly stated by the *Pioneer*, that is responsible for the increase of murders and dacoities in East Bengal. The revocation of licenses for firearms, as proposed by Sir Lancelot Hare, would only serve to aggravate the evil, for it would remove the wholesome dread which the possession of firearms by house-owners would have produced in the minds of the dacoits.

SANJIVANI,  
June 1st, 1911.

A serious charge against the police.

13. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June remarks that the Dinapore train-wrecking case furnishes a good illustration of how cases are fabricated, how an accident is made out to be a political offence and how confessions are extorted.

Government is requested to go through the records of this case and take prompt steps to prevent a recurrence of such fabrication of cases by the police.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

Government and the charges against the police.

14. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June says that the public are now too prone to place faith in all charges of misconduct against the police. One of the reasons for this is the failure of Government to enlighten the public as to whether in any particular case such a charge is true or false. To give specific instances, the sweets letter in the Alipore case was pronounced by the Judge to be a forgery and lately the accused Abdul Majid in the Dinapore train-wrecking case has declared that he was tutored by the Daroga to give the names that he gave as those of accomplices. Now Government has done nothing to enlighten the public as to the truth or otherwise of these two charges. The police is a branch of Government and therefore its bad names means the bad name of Government. Besides, the hearty co-operation of the public is not to be looked for so long as the higher police officers do not acquire a reputation for fair dealing.

NAYAK,  
June 3rd, 1911.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes :—

"A Dacca incident"

An employee of ours at Dacca has sent the following to our Manager :

"Respected Sir,

"On the arrival of the Calcutta mails I went to the Fulbaria Station, took the copies of the *Nayak*, and proceeded towards the Chowk selling them on the way. On my way back from the Chowk I was passing in front of the dispensary in Babu Bazar when an officer of the ordinary police and a detective officer arrested me and took me to the Thana. I was let off at 7 P.M.

"Before I was released Babu Sarat Chandra Ghosh asked me, 'Can you say who is the Agent of the *Nayak* at Dacca?' I told him, I do not know. I am an employee of the *Nayak* office with a salary of only Rs. 8 per month. I was then released.

"I believe that the cause of my arrest is nothing else than the remarks which appeared in the *Nayak* of the 31st May, regarding the dismissal of Sarat Ghosh.

"Sarat Ghosh also asked me 'Do you know whether Atul Chandra Chakravarti and Satyaprasanna Sen, who were previously on the managing staff of the *Yugantar*, are the Managers of the *Nayak*?' I said that I knew nothing at all of this."

If the incident reported in the letter be true we should like to know under what law and for what offence the Dacca Police arrested our employee



and kept him in detention for a long time. If Babu Sarat Chandra Ghosh be implicated in the affair we must say that the sooner a police-officer like him is dismissed the better it will be for the rulers and the ruled. Will the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Lancelot Hare be pleased to institute enquiries into the matter? Will Mr. Hughes Buller, the Inspector-General of Police, be pleased to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the matter? Will the Magistrate of Dacca be pleased to send for our employee and make enquiries regarding the whole affair? It is acts like this which make the police bear the burden of disgrace. If anything objectionable happens to have been written in the *Nayak* the matter could have been easily set at rest by communicating with the Manager of the *Nayak*. True, the lordlings of the police have by arresting a petty employee and detaining him for a few hours succeeded in inflicting some pecuniary loss on the *Nayak* by stopping its sale for a day, but no arrogant police officer knows or can realise what great harm such arrogant acts do to the Government in whose pay the policemen are. It is not we but some ignorant and arrogant police-officers who sow the seeds of sedition. We humbly request the Viceroy to keep an eye on petty incidents like this if he wishes to have a real idea of sedition as it exists in India. As we said on a previous occasion, we belong to a tropical country; we can bear the sun's rays and we do bear them, but we can never put up with the heat of the sand. We are not writing any letter to the authorities at Dacca, but hope that they will read this report in the *Nayak* and take the necessary action after enquiring into the truth of the affair.

16. Referring to the recent case of torturing and then murdering a prisoner by two policemen at Rampur Hât in Birbhum, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June

Torturing by the police.

BANGAVASI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

says:—

Cases of inhuman torture like this have of late formed the subject of discussion in Parliament more than once, and the Government of India are now going to find out a remedy for such oppression. The sooner they move definitely in the matter the better.

17. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June expresses its surprise at Sir Lancelot Hare's decision to revoke all licenses for fire-arms on the ground of the frequent use of guns and revolvers by dacoits. Does His Honour then think that it is the holders of these licenses who lend their fire-arms to dacoits? Is it not a well-known fact that none but people of approved character are granted such licenses by Magistrates?

The Arms Act in East Bengal.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June remarks that a press *communiqué* should have been published by this time on the result of the investigation into the Khulna and Jessore riots by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Sedition, it should be remembered, is not a thing of spontaneous generation. It is the feeling engendered by such affairs that breed sedition. Government should soon publish the true facts in this connection.

The Khulna and Jessore riots.

NAYAK,  
June 2nd, 1911.

19. Referring to the Musalman-Namasudra riot in Khulna and Jessore, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes as follows:—

The Musalman-Namasudra riots.

BASUMATI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

What is to be wondered at in this connection is that the authorities had no previous information of the occurrence of such a fearful riot at one end of the Jessore and Khulna districts. It was only when the Sub-Inspector of the Kalia Police Station sent a wire on being beset by a number of frenzied rioters that the authorities first came to know of the affair. However that may be, when at last the authorities have come to know of it peace will soon be established and the truth about it will come out in law-courts. The time has not yet come for expressing an opinion on the matter. Nevertheless, the *Statesman* has astounded us by charging Hindu and Musalman officials with incompetence and partiality. "In such a quarrel," writes the Anglo-Indian journal, "the British official can intervene with the utmost impartiality whereas a Muhammadan or Hindu official would be at once suspected of siding with one party in the affray and his interference would have added to the heat of the dispute." What the "Light of Chowringhee" has thus cunningly said reveals the venom of its heart. Only a short time ago Mr. Agasti was



Magistrate of Jessore. But during his time no sectarian dispute ever assumed such a large proportion in any part of the district as the present one has done. Even when the boycott agitation was at its height we never heard of any great disturbance in the Jessore district. On the other hand when the Hindu-Musalman dispute burst out with full force at Jamalpur in the Mymensingh district, when the frenzied Musalman rioters there wounded the feelings of all Hindus in India by breaking the images of Hindu gods and goddesses, and when unruly Musalmans did not shrink from even plundering zamindars' *cutcherries* in broad daylight, at that time English officials ruled at Mymensingh and Jamalpur. Has the *Statesman* forgotten this? It was Mr. Horniman, reporter of the *Statesman*, who published detailed accounts of that affair. The *Statesman* cannot, therefore, be ignorant of the circumstances pertaining to it. Our Anglo-Indian contemporary is perhaps not unaware that Mr. Barneville, Joint-Magistrate at Jamalpur, openly said in law-court that many people had the idea that Mr. Clarke, the then Magistrate of Mymensingh, had shown partiality towards one community. We shall not discuss whether the suspicion in that particular case was well-founded. It, however, proves how unfair it is to say that a Hindu or a Musalman official alone is suspected of siding with one party in an affray. In Mymensingh, on the contrary, even Hindus were lavish in their praise of the impartiality which a Musalman Deputy Magistrate showed in trying the cases in connection with the Jamalpur riot. The truth is that impartiality and large-mindedness are not the monopoly of any one particular race. Partiality and narrowness are the effects of mental weakness, which is found in every community, in every country and in every society.

Another thing in connection with the present riot requires careful enquiry. Various causes are being assigned for this quarrel. Be they true or false it is a fact that agrarian disputes and disputes owing to destruction of crops by stray cattle are not new in Bengal. They are things of daily occurrence in villages. But it is undoubtedly a matter of great regret and pity that such trivial disputes should lead Musalmans to commit oppression on Namasudras over fifty miles of country. If the Namasudras had committed any oppression on the Musalmans, why did the latter take the law in their own hands instead of seeking redress in law-courts? Now-a-days it is often found that if there arises even slight cause for dispute with non-Musalmans, Musalmans at once unite in a large body and begin to commit oppressions on the other party. This is a very portentous state of things for the society and country, a state of things which was quite unknown before. The Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque writes that Hindu-Musalman disputes were almost unknown before the Sepoy Mutiny. We too have, in a former issue, shown that this is perfectly true. We think that even twenty-five years ago Hindu-Musalman disputes like the one under discussion were rare in Bengal. We know that educated Musalmans have an intense repugnance for such sectarian quarrels. The Hon'ble Mr. Haque is an instance of this. The question, therefore, is, who emboldens short-sighted low-class Musalmans to commit misdeeds and create disorder? The authorities should enquire into this question with an unbiased mind. Unless a change for the better takes place in the present state of things, the problem of Indian administration will gradually become more and more intricate.

The *Statesman*, the prophet of Chowringhee, writes, "Had there been a Magistrate within reasonable distance of the scene of the riots, an organised attack on Namasudra houses and villages could not have been prepared." We fail to comprehend the reason of the *Statesman* making this inference. Was there not a European Joint-Magistrate at Jamalpur when the monstrous incident of image-breaking took place there? Could the mere presence of officials on the spot prevent riots and disturbances, innocent rich Marwaris would not have been robbed of their all in broad daylight in Calcutta, the seat of English officialdom, on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id*. On that occasion the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor, not to speak of the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspectors, Sergeants, constables, etc., were present in Calcutta. But that did not prevent bands of arrogant Musalman *gundas* from committing dacoity in daylight. One instance will suffice to show what



happened during those *Bakr-Id* riots. Only two or three Pathans, armed with *lathis*, committed dacoity in Machua bazar in day time, placed the booty on bullock-carts and carried them straight along broad public roads to Hatibagan, followed by a crowd of boys crying "There go the dacoits!" "There go the dacoits!" This news was published in the body of the *Statesman* itself. Has our contemporary now forgotten it? We ask, who emboldened the handful of Pathan *gundas* to muster so much courage? Should not the matter be enquired into? Was Bombay destitute of officials when a few years ago a fearful riot between Hindus and Musalmans took place in that city? On the other side of the Brahmaputra close to Jamalpur in district Mymensingh Musalman *gundas* stuck up on trees and walls a notice to the effect that under orders from the Government and Nawab Salimulla Musalmans marrying unmarried girls of *Kafirs* or having *nika* marriage with their widows by force will not be liable to any punishment. Did not the *Statesman* hear of this? Now, we ask, through whose encouragement does all this happen? An enquiry should at once be made into the causes of low-class Musalman *gundas* becoming thus disrespectful of the law and unruly in conduct. When a Government established by law exists in the country, all communities should seek redress in its law-courts. If any community forsakes this lawful course and takes the law into its own hand for punishing its enemies, then surely it is liable to punishment. It is for seeing the honour of the Government and of the Government's laws maintained that we request everybody to carefully enquire into this matter, and we hope that the authorities will pay early attention to it.

20. Referring to the recent Musalman-Namasudra riots in the Jessore and Khulna districts, the *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 3rd June observes:—

The Musalman-Namasudra riots.

KHULNAVASI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

These riots could have been prevented if after the first disturbances that took place at Nalerchar, the leaders of both the parties had been bound down to keep the peace. The acquittal of the Namasudras in the case which was instituted against them after the Nalerchar riots caused discontent amongst the Musalmans, who avenged themselves by attacking and assaulting the Namasudras afterwards. The Namasudras and the Musalmans are most of them ignorant and illiterate people. And it is no wonder that a mere trifling incident should suffice to inflame their minds. The present tension of feelings between the two communities will not, we think, be permanently removed if the Musalmans who have been arrested in connection with the recent riots are punished. We would suggest that instead of taking such a step the authorities should bind down the leading men of both parties to keep the peace. We make this suggestion with the best of intentions though we do not know whether we have any right to do so. No practical good is likely to be done by the quartering of punitive police force in the villages where the riots took place. For the villagers will keep quiet only so long as the police forces are present in the villages; but as soon as they are removed the disturbances will break out again. Besides, the Namasudras who have already been robbed of all their possessions by the Musalmans will find the burden of the cost of the punitive police too hard to bear. And as for the Musalmans that have been arrested in connection with the riots, the expenses of making their defence will leave them nothing wherewith to pay the punitive police tax. The creation of a temporary police outpost somewhere near Sachiadaha will save the situation.

We are grieved to find that an unjust partiality is being shown to Musalmans in some quarters. Mr. Tweedie of Jessore has in his letter to the *Statesman* passed some strong remarks on the Namasudras while advocating the cause of the Musalmans. To us both the Namasudras and the Musalmans are equally dear and we wish for the good of both the communities. Some say that the police ought not to have arrested the Musalmans alone. Do they then want that the police should not arrest the infuriated Musalmans who were looting the houses of the Namasudras but arrest the latter instead? With what justification should the police do so? We have heard from the police that the Namasudras did not take any part in the recent disturbances. The three educated Musalman gentlemen who accompanied the Magistrate to the scene of the disturbances say that it was the Musalmans who first attacked



the Namasudras and that after the Namasudras had run away no further rioting took place.

In conclusion we offer our grateful thanks to the Magistrates of Khulna and Jessore as well as the police who acted with admirable promptness and tact during the disturbances.

The same paper takes exception to the exaggerated account of the riots which appeared in the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 27th May, in which it is reported that there was "terrible bloodshed" and that a number of men were killed. The paper asks the *Jasohar* not to go into hysterics, but to read the true reports of the disturbances which have appeared in the *Khulnavasi*.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June reproduces the accounts of the Namasudra riots which appeared in the *Statesman* newspaper and observes as follows:—

The Namasudra riots.

Some noticeable features in connection with these riots are that a small flag was planted in the front of all but Namasudra houses, that the devastators did not appropriate to themselves anything but money and ornaments, and contented themselves with destroying other articles, that the devastation was carried on in day time and the ruffians met with little or no opposition in their work of devastation. It is, however, feared that the Namasudras will revenge themselves as soon as the police leave the scene.

NAYAK,  
June 6th, 1911.

22. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th June draws the attention of Lord Hardinge to the system of marking out "suspects."

"Suspects" of the police.

Why are they not heard in their own defence before being marked "suspects." When people once deported or punished by law-courts are marked suspects, one can see that there is some reason for the police doing so. But when men like Sakharam Ganes Deuskar, Suresh Chandra Samajpati, Panchkori Banerjee, Mati Lal Gosh, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen, Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Gispati Kavyatirtha, Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, Kumar Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Rai Yatindra Nath Chaudhuri, Hirendra Nath Datta, Mokshada Charan Samadhyayi, Brajendra Kishor Ray Chaudhuri and all *swadeshi* speakers are marked suspects, we fail to make out why it should be so. Every independent and patriotic Bengali is a suspect. If any such suspect secures a job anywhere the police warns his master not to take him in. If people are thus prevented from earning an honest livelihood, what will they do but take to unfair means for making both ends meet?

We have reasons, continues the writer, for raising the question about suspects. We have heard that a certain young man was charged with a grave offence and made to rot in *hajet* simply because he happened to quarrel with a detective police officer's son. In another case, a gentleman turned a police officer into an active enemy of his by saying that that police officer had omitted to search the house of his brother-in-law while he had searched the houses of all others concerned in a particular matter. Private quarrels are thus made grounds for public action. The writer finally prays Lord Hardinge to save innocent people from harassment by the police.

(b)—Working of the courts.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 2nd, 1911.

23. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

Dr. Thornhill and Mr. Swinhoe.

The public confidently expect Dr. Thornhill to justify his new appointment by reforming various defects in connection with the disposal of suits in the Calcutta Small Causes Court which have been prominently discussed in the papers lately. Mr. Swinhoe too is a most competent officer, who can be confidently expected to uphold the dignity of the Police Court.

(c)—Jails.

BASUMATI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

24. Referring to the permission granted by the Burma Government to a number of Buddhist monks to give religious instruction to prisoners confined in prisons in Burma, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that

Religious instruction to prisoners in Burma.



much good can be done to the country if all the persons who fritter away their energies in delivering lectures on religious subjects in public parks follow the example of the Burmese fungus. And if Government permits people to give religious instruction to all prisoners, there will most probably be no want of workers.

25. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

Religious instruction for prisoners.

We should be glad to see extended to the other Indian provinces the arrangements which have been recently introduced in Burma for imparting of moral and religious instruction to prisoners.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 2nd, 1911.

(d)—Education.

26. Referring to the publication by mistake in the *Calcutta Gazette* that

A mistake in the publication of the result of the last B. Final Examination.

Charu Chandra Gupta, a student of the Dacca Collegiate School, has stood seventeenth in order of merit at the last B. Final Examination, the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 26th May says that there should be an enquiry into the causes of the mistake which has caused great disappointment to Charu Chandra and his relatives when the mistake was corrected.

PRATIHA,  
May 26th, 1911.

27. The humorist of the *Hitavadi* writing under the *nom-de-plume* of an

Mistakes of the Calcutta University in publishing the results of examinations.

"Old man" observes as follows:—

The worth or rather want of worth of the University is becoming patent to all. The other day a candidate was announced as having passed the B. Class Final Examination, but it was subsequently announced that not that student but another had passed that examination. Again one Prafulla Kumar Ghosh of the Vidyanandakati school was declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination. But now it is announced that not Prafulla Kumar Ghosh of the Vidyanandakati school, but the candidate of that name of the Bongaon school has passed the examination. What if the Prafulla Kumar of Bongaon should in the meantime have, from disappointment, turned a Sanyasi or committed suicide? Or what if his match with a rich man's daughter should have been broken off in consequence of his declared failure? Will Dr. Sarwasti take an old man's advice? Will he appraise the pecuniary loss and mental pain caused to the candidate and his family by the wrong announcement and award damages accordingly taking care to see that the amount of the damage is paid by the person or persons responsible for the mistake? If he does so the recurrence of such mistakes will be prevented in future.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

28. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June says that the delay in the

Delay in the publication of the results of the Intermediate Examinations.

publication of the results of the Intermediate Examination has been productive of serious hardship to the candidates as the last day for admission into the Medical and Engineering Colleges is already past. The Vice-Chancellor has no doubt provided a remedy in the matter, but in the absence of any announcement of such remedy rumour with its hundred tongues is busy spreading various reports such as that a packet of answer papers somehow sank into water, that serious blunders have been discovered in the examination of papers by Mr. Lamb, and that the delay in the publication of the results is due to the inadvertence of certain clerks at the Senate House.

NAYAK,  
June 2nd, 1911.

As the candidates have paid fees for the examination they are entitled to compensation for any undue delay in the publication of the results. Irregularities like this are bringing the system of University examination into discredit. If the Vice-Chancellor does not attend to this matter the public must perforce seek redress at the hands of the Chancellor.

29. Referring to the fact that more than sixty per cent. of candidates

The result of the B. A. Examination.

have passed this year in the B.A. Examination, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June asks whether this unwonted liberality is to be taken as due to the *sradh* ceremony of the mother of the University (on the occasion of *sradh* ceremonies liberal alms are given to the poor by Hindus) or to this being the last term of Dr. Asutosh Mukharji's Vice-Chancellorship? But seeing that

NAYAK,  
June 2nd, 1911.



the doors of the Higher Educational service are now practically closed against natives, that there is little chance of the establishment of new schools and colleges and of the starting of new newspapers, that appointments are very difficult to be had and must be shared with the members of divers communities, a University degree would seem to have very little value, for it opens no career to its recipients.

JASOHAR,  
June 2nd, 1911.

30. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 27th May severely censures the *Nayak* for its hostile attitude towards the spread of elementary education, and says that the arguments by which it tries to support its views are trite and fallacious. That education is calculated to benefit the people immensely requires no arguments to support it. It is sheer madness and impertinence on the part of the *Nayak* to stand against the principle which is accepted by the Indian educated community and which is being practically carried out by many Natives States. The *Nayak's* statement that English education and English civilisation have instilled sedition into the mind of many an educated Indian is mischievous, for it is only an infinitesimal minority of the Indian educated community which is guilty of sedition and education cannot be blamed even for the doings of that minority just as chemistry cannot be blamed if a chemist manufactures bombs. Another false and mischievous idea promulgated by the *Nayak* is that English education is responsible for all the miseries of the Indians and the consequent prevalence of crimes amongst them, as if before the introduction of English education in the country no Indian ever knew the pinch of want or committed any crime. God alone knows what makes education a bugbear to the *Nayak*.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 3rd, 1911.

31. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 3rd June commenting on the opinion of the Calcutta University Syndicate on the Elementary Education Bill of Mr. Gokhale says that though people may not approve of the provision of compulsory education for girls, there is no doubt that the same for boys will receive universal approbation.

HITVARTA,  
June 1st, 1911.

32. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June which is very much against the proposal of the amalgamation of the schemes of the Hindu University propounded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mrs. Besant, requests the Pandit at once to give up the idea of carrying on the work in unison with Mrs. Besant and to begin to collect funds independently, for there is not the least fear of his failure when the people are ready to subscribe for and the Government is in favour of the University.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
June 5th, 1911.

33. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June is also opposed to the amalgamation and gives the same advice to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

NAYAK,  
June 1st, 1911.

34. Many people in Bengal, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st June, will be glad if the rumour that Mr. Harinath De will continue as Librarian of the Imperial Library comes out to be true. There is not a second man like Harinath in all Bengal, a man equally talented and learned in many languages. Every man has his weakness. But it should be overlooked if it has a brilliant set-off in sterling good qualities. Lord Hardinge has done a highly praiseworthy act by keeping Harinath in his place.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 3rd, 1911.

35. Writing on the selection of text-books, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 3rd June says that as a result of the want of proper care in the selection of the members for the Text-book Committee, the books prescribed in Hindi are generally not good, specially those prescribed for Bihar are very defective in language and full of errors so that they are not suited to students.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
June 5th, 1911.

36. Noticing the reward of three hundred rupees awarded by the Punjab Government to Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad Khan, Financial Minister to Bhawalpur State, in recognition of his service to the Urdu literature by writing a book named "Irshad-ul-Akhlay," the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June asks if none of the many good books in Hindi published these days deserve to be recommended by the Text-book Committee.

Reward to authors of Hindi books recommended.



to the Government for giving encouragement to the author by offering a reward.

KHULNAVASI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

37. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 3rd June contains some allegations against certain teachers of the Khulna Government school. These allegations were brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,

who deputed the local Assistant Inspector of Schools and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, to make enquiries. But the way in which these enquiries have been made has not raised much hope in people's minds as to their leading to any good. The allegations are given below:—

Munshi Halaluddy, a teacher of this school, committed certain unlawful acts with three students, who subsequently brought the matter to the notice of their guardians, as well as, of the Assistant Inspector and the Inspector of Schools. Another teacher, named Munshi Waheb, has forced two of the students to write that the depositions they gave before the Inspectors were false. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Head Master.

Babu Pyari Mohan Mukerjee, the Superintendent of the Hostel, does not keep a strict supervision over the boarders, and one of them, Brajendra Datta, has imbibed drinking and other bad habits, owing to Pyari Babu's negligence. For some time Pyari Babu kept a maid-servant aged 30 or 32 years in the Hostel in defiance of the rules which forbid the employment of female servants there. Some nights after dinner Pyari Babu used to leave the Hostel and go to a certain place and the fact has been proved to the Inspectors. The sum of Rs. 20 was on one occasion stolen from the iron-chest in the school, and Pyari Babu aided the Head Master in forcing the darwan and the duftry to make good the amount without sending any information to the police. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. P. Mukerjee, the Inspector of Schools, Babu Phanibhushan Bose, the Additional Inspector of Schools and Babu Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, and the Head Master admitted to these officers the truth of the allegation. But still the amounts to which the durwan and the duftry were unjustly mulcted have not yet been paid back to them.

A son of Babu Fatik Chandra Chakravarti has lately been admitted into the "A" section of the 4th class of the school. This boy has on two occasions been awarded the prize for recitation in spite of there being others who deserved the prize better. Every section in a class is generally composed of some good boys and some of average merit. But this year the "A" section of the 4th class has been made up solely of good boys because of the Head Master's son being a student of that section. Fatik Babu has made the students pay this year very heavy subscriptions, much higher than what used to be raised in previous years for having the question-papers of their examinations printed. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 has in this way been raised from them. But Fatik Babu resolutely refuses to publish an account of how the money has been spent. The Head Master supported Pyari Babu in employing a maid-servant in the Hostel, and even went so far as to mention her simply as a servant in the monthly salaries bill. He also tried to lighten Pyari Babu's guilt by stating to the Magistrate, who is the President of the Boarding Committee, that the maid-servant was an old woman although she was not more than 30 or 32 years of age. In spite of the student, named Brajendra Datta, being found to be of a loose character as mentioned above, and in spite of his being twice brought back to the Hostel from the house of a woman of ill fame, Fatik Babu quietly sent him home without punishing him in any way. Fatik Babu also tried to hush up the matter regarding the teacher Halaluddy, although the fathers of two of the students brought it to his notice. The Head Master seldom entertains any application for leave made by the students, but often fines them for non-attendance. On one occasion he sent two students named Sindhubhushan Mukerjee and Birendra Nath Ray to Nawaparah, a place some 8 or 10 miles from Khulna, for fetching another boy who was to play a part in a theatrical performance. The permission of the guardians of these students was not taken before they were sent on the errand. One of these students, Sindhubhushan, was on the 17th May at the Head Master's instigation fined by two teachers separately for one and the same offence. The cause of this animus against Sindhubhushan



is that the boy's father is connected with the *Khushavasi*, which sometimes criticises the doings of the school staff rather strongly. The servant whose duty it is to fetch drinking water for the school students has to work in the Head Master's house, and hence the students cannot get filtered water to drink. Fatik Babu never cares to supervise the teaching in the lower classes, for he spends the whole of his leisure time in the Library.

The paper hopes that the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, will take early steps to put a stop to the irregularities mentioned above.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administrations.

*SANJIVANI*,  
June 1st, 1911.

38. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June makes the following suggestions in connection with the scheme for the improvement of hackney carriages:—

The complaint of the owners of hackney carriages that they have to pay a large sum annually in the shape of tips to police officers as well as officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to avoid petty annoyances, deserves a careful enquiry.

The drivers' ignorance of the names and situation of streets in Calcutta is a source of great inconvenience to passengers, particularly to newcomers. Before a license is therefore granted to a driver he should be examined as to his knowledge of the subject.

*HITVARTA*,  
June 1st, 1911.

39. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June is indignant on the remarks of the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, disbelieving the statement of Rai Budree Das Bahadur that all the jewels of the casket prepared by his firm will be real.

*SALABH SAMACHAR*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

40. The *Salabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

The casket squabble in Calcutta.

We are glad of the way in which the casket squabble in the Calcutta Corporation has been settled. The designers (Rai Budree Das Bahadur and Sons) are to modify their design in consultation with two experts on Indian art.

*HINDUSTHAN*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

41. Referring to the exception taken by many Anglo-Indian newspapers to the order given by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to Rai Bahadur Budree Das and Sons for making the casket in which the Corporation's address to His Majesty the King-Emperor will be encased, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June says:—

The casket for the Calcutta Municipality's address to the King-Emperor.

We ask our Anglo-Indian contemporaries why the address which was presented to His Majesty by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation when he came here as Prince of Wales was read by Babu Nilambar Mukherjee, Vice-Chairman, instead of Mr. Allen, Chairman of the Corporation. Has not the placing of the order referred to above with an Indian firm been in keeping with the same principle? Why then make such a row over it?

*HITAVADI*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June remarks that it is desirable

The hide-godowns of Colootola.

that in assigning fixed localities for the carrying on of noxious trades the Health Officer should pay heed to the hide-godowns in Colootola and Surtibagan and on Chitpore Road. In the rainy season it is impossible even to pass by these godowns on account of the stench they emit. It is because of the existence of these godowns that Colootola is a hotbed of plague and other epidemics.

*HITAVADI*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

43. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June remarks that the Commissioners are responsible for allowing the Chief

The Tallah reservoir and the water-supply in Calcutta.

Engineer to proceed to England before the new arrangements for water-supply were completed. The new reservoir is being worked with broken engines with the result that the water supplied to the rate payers is muddy. Why was not the old arrangement kept in force till the arrival of new engines? As it is, the supply of water is very scanty or absolutely nil after 6 P.M. and the inconvenience of the rate-payers in this hot weather may easily be imagined.



43. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June complains of great inconvenience caused to the Calcutta public in these summer days by the new arrangements of the Corporation which has limited the hours of water-supply and asks how long the inconvenience will continue.

Water-supply of Calcutta.

*BHARAT MITRA*,  
June 3rd, 1911.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June recommends the adoption of the following arrangement for the convenience of female passengers:—

Railway complaints.

*HITAVADI*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

1. The carriages for females should be painted in a different colour so that they may be readily distinguished.

2. A special railway employé should be kept at each station to help them into and out of trains. As it is, many female passengers are over-carried from not knowing how to open the doors of carriages.

3. The special carriages for females should never be placed, as they are now, next to the special carriages for Europeans, and a carriage for the male companions of female passengers should always be placed next to that specially reserved for them.

45. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June complains that the newly-appointed female booking clerks in the Sealdah Railway Station behave very badly towards passengers. It is hoped that the railway authorities will consider whether it is advisable to keep them in their places if they cannot be courteous to passengers and attentive to their wants.

Female Booking Clerks in the Sealdah Station.

*SAMAY*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

46. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June complains, from personal experience, of the rude and insolent conduct of the female booking clerks at the Sealdah Station.

*Ibid.*

*MUHAMMADI*,  
June 2nd, 1911.

When asked for a ticket a second time, an intermediate booking clerk uttered the words "Don't hurry, Babu," in a most offensive tone. The manner in which she flung the ticket and the change afterwards was equally offensive.

47. Learning [from *Bengalee* of Saturday last that the public is dissatisfied with the behaviour of the lady booking clerks at the Sealdah Station, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June requests the railway authorities to hold an inquiry into the matter, for it is their duty to have due regard to the convenience of Indian passengers on whose sympathy the success of the railway companies depends.

*Ibid.*

*HINDI BANGAVASI*,  
June 5th, 1911.

(h)—General.

48. Referring to a remark made in the Administration Report of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1909-10 to the effect that the Barisal *Hitaishi* is an objectionable newspaper, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 27th May says:—

The Administration Report of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and the Barisal *Hitaishi*.

*JASOHAR*,  
May 27th, 1911.

Even officials admit that the prosecution of a few newspapers for sedition has had the effect of making the tone of every newspaper in the country mild. A newspaper must, therefore, be very unfortunate which fails to satisfy the authorities even now. We are, however, glad that arrangements have been made for warning the conductors of offending newspapers. The remark that has been made against the Barisal *Hitaishi* in the Administration Report may be made against any other newspaper. The poet has, therefore, sung, "The net of sedition is spread on earth. Who knows who will be caught in it and when?" Every one should adopt the greatest care in his actions. A single false step will ruin him.

49. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th May indignantly expresses its disapproval of the reply of Mr. Montagu to Mr. O'Grady's interpellation concerning the proposal of awarding compensation to the accused acquitted in the Howrah Gang case.

Compensation to the accused in the Howrah Gang case.

*HINDI BANGAVASI*,  
May 29th, 1911.



HINDI  
BANGAVAN,  
May 29th, 1911.

50. The *Hindi Bangavani* [Calcutta] of the 29th May though wishing the welfare of all the classes of His Majesty's subjects and having no objection if the Eurasians be able to earn their livelihood not with the strength of their merits but through the favour of the Government, contends that the grounds on which an agitation has been set afloat in Madras urging the recruitment of Eurasians for the Indian army cannot stand.

It is not true, says the paper, that the doors of the Government appointments are closed against the Eurasian community, for from the time of Lord Curzon Eurasians are being employed in almost every department.

As regards their qualification of being loyal which is urged in their favour, what class of His Majesty's subjects, asks the paper, is not loyal, for it is universally admitted that excepting a very small number of reckless youths who have lost their head and turned anarchists under the baneful influence of western ideas, the bulk of the Indian population—whether Hindu or Muhammadan—is loyal to the Crown.

The Eurasians' claim of being Christians is shared by a large number of natives of this country too. And what reasons are there to believe that they would make brave and courageous soldiers, considering the fact that when once a proposal was made to send a force of the Eurasian volunteers at Calcutta to war some of them, people say, made themselves absent from the town and some others began to make efforts to do the same.

The paper has nothing to say if the well-wishers of the Eurasians claim favour of the Government on the ground that the blood of the ruling race runs through the veins of the community.

HITVARTA,  
June 1st, 1911.

51. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June is sorry to learn that a few inhabitants of the British colony in Australia are coming over to India as military officers, and says it is not at all proper to place the Indian soldiers under the command of those in whose country the Indians have no right even to settle and who, though quite akin in appearance, are diametrically opposite in nature to the English, the latter being liberal-minded while the Australians highly selfish. The Government of India, the paper therefore hopes, will not let the pride of India be injured in this way.

SANJIVANI,  
June 1st, 1911.

52. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June writes as follows:—  
The present facilities for swift transport of troops from England to India and from one part of India to another as well as the absence of any desire on the part of Indians to throw off the British yoke and call in another foreign Power renders the maintenance of a large army like the present one unnecessary purely for the defence of India. Indeed this large army is maintained in order that troops may be brought from India to aid England in her foreign wars.

But what with the diminishing opium revenue and the increasing educational expenditure Government must effect retrenchment in some direction. It is therefore no wonder that Government should turn its attention to the reduction of army expenditure.

It is hoped that Lord Hardinge and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will carry out their noble resolve in defiance of all obstacles.

BHARAT MITRA,  
June 3rd, 1911.

53. Referring to the rumoured proposal of making a reduction in the Indian army to make up the loss that will be incurred by the Government of India on account of the stoppage of the opium trade with China, and differing from the opinions of the *Times* and *Reuter* that considering the present condition of India the reduction would not be safe, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June remarks that if the expenditure will not be curtailed the Government will have to make up the deficit by levying additional taxes upon the Indian subjects which is not at all advisable as it is calculated to spread unrest.

The paper is of opinion that when it is seen that large forces can be spared to send from India abroad to China and Africa without the least danger to the safety of the country, how can it be believed that there is not



much room for reduction and that England is burdening India for the sake of her own (England's) selfish interest.

54. Commenting on the refusal of the Secretary of State for India to sanction some of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission for the delegation of some additional powers to Provincial Governments,

Extension of power to Provincial Governments.

the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June remarks:—

It is satisfactory that the recommendations for the grant of power to Provincial Governments to take loans as well as of levying taxes have been disapproved by Lord Morley, as the grant of those powers would only be injurious to the country so long as the representatives of the people in the Legislative Councils of the Provincial Governments do not have substantial majority, not only in name but in reality.

55. While approving of the Secretary of State's decision not to grant, in view of the impoverished condition of the people, the Local Governments authority to impose new taxes, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June recommends a reduction of the cost of exodus to the hills and a more restricted employment of English officers on fat pay as a possible means of relieving the financial pressure of those Governments.

The right of taxation.

56. Referring to the proposal laid before His Excellency Lord Hardinge by Sir L. Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, that no one should be exempted from taking license for keeping arms, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that the proposal was first put up before Lord Minto who, however, did not approve of it. The paper is anxious to see whether His Excellency Lord Hardinge follows Lord Minto or accepts the proposal of Sir L. Hare. If the latter be the case it will, in its opinion, show that the Government has no confidence in its subjects.

Sir Lancelot Hare's proposals.

57. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] also of the 5th June notices the above proposal of Sir L. Hare and remarks that His Honour is anxious to do something to keep his memory alive.

58. We hear, says the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June, that the Government of India intend abolishing the subsidised newspapers like the *Sulabh Samachar* because the language and the style of the articles which appear in these papers are incomprehensible to the ordinary mind. Besides, the fact that these papers live upon Government money makes their articles on social and religious topics unpalatable to the public. Indeed people often consider those articles to be expressing the views of the Government, and as such they do not like them (the articles). However, we must say that the Government will act prudently if they do really withdraw their subsidies from these papers.

Subsidised papers.

59. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June asks if it is true, as the *Sanjivani* writes, that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam will grant an annual subsidy of more than Rs. 20,000 to the *Visvavarta* and subscribe for 300 copies of the Anglo-Vernacular magazine named *Dacca Review*.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Government's subsidies to a newspaper and a magazine.

60. Understanding that the editors of native papers would be invited to the coming Delhi Durbar as it was done in the Durbar of 1902, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 29th May requests the Government that a sufficient number of Hindi papers be favoured this time with the privilege of sending their representatives to the Durbar unlike the last occasion when only two Hindi journals were invited although several others deserved the distinction.

Delhi Durbar and Hindi papers.

61. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 3rd June is sorry to learn that only 45 native vernacular papers will be invited to send their representatives to the ensuing Durbar at Delhi and expresses its opinion that the editors of all the newspapers of the country should be invited to be present on the occasion.

The editors of newspapers and the coming Durbar.

62. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 3rd June is sorry to learn that only 45 native vernacular papers will be invited to send their representatives to the ensuing Durbar at Delhi and expresses its opinion that the editors of all the newspapers of the country should be invited to be present on the occasion.

HITVARTA,  
June 1st, 1911.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

BHARAT MITRA,  
June 3rd, 1911.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
June 5th, 1911.

NAYAK,  
June 3rd, 1911.

BASUMATI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

BANGAVASI,  
May 29th, 1911.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 3rd, 1911.



BANGAVASI.  
June 1st, 1911.

62. A Narainganj correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June invites the attention of the Viceroy to the following act of executive interference with judicial independence. Sometime ago the Collector of Dacca wrote the following letter to the Additional Munsif of Naraingunj:—

From

The Collector of Dacca.

To

The Munsif, Additional Court,  
Naraingunge.

Dated Dacca, the 2nd March 1911.

Sir,

Suit No. 45 of 1911.

Dinabandhu Chakravarti, Rs. 180... .. Plaintiff

*Versus.*

Shaik Jamir and others ... .. Defendants.

Suit No. 30 of 1911

Dinabandhu Chakravarti, Rs. 80 ... .. Plaintiff.

*Versus.*

Sheik Khalil and others, ... .. Defendants.

Suit No. 37 of 1911.

Dinabandhu Chakravarti, Rs. 77-8 ... .. Plaintiff.

*Versus.*

Sheik Khalil and others ... .. Defendants.

In the marginally noted mortgage bond suits pending in your court and fixed for the 8th current for recovery of the amounts noted against each, the defendants are members of a Moslem Bank.

I would therefore ask that if the suits be decreed easy instalments may be granted for realising the amounts.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. JOHNSTONE,

for Collector.

About twelve years ago, Babu Rajani Kanta Ghosh, first Munsif of Narayanganj and a resident of Barisal, wrote to the Daroga of Barisal asking him to investigate a particular case impartially. On this fact getting wind Government appointed a commission of enquiry and subsequently dismissed the Munsif.

BANGAVASI.  
June 3rd, 1911.

63. In an article under the heading noted in the margin, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes:—

From the Subordinate Judge to the District Judge.

Many a Subordinate Judge is now promoted to the post of District Judge and instances of this are to be found in several districts in Bengal. Needless to say that all these Subordinate Judges are Indians and that they can do their work much better than young Civilian Judges who have very little judicial training. The Civilian makes an admirable executive officer, but getting, as he does, very little opportunity to do judicial work during the period he serves as a District Magistrate he seldom gains any knowledge of law property so called. Besides when a Civilian becomes a District Judge he has to try Civil cases which are often very intricate. And as Civil cases have never been dealt with by him



before he has often to transfer such cases to Subordinate Judges, keeping only criminal cases on his own file. Even in criminal cases the Civilian Judge does not always give any remarkable proof of judicial abilities, and capital sentences passed by him are often quashed by the High Court.

It is perhaps these considerations which have led the Government to appoint many Subordinate Judges to District Judgeships and employ Civilians in other kinds of work for which they are better fitted. And we must say that the Government is acting prudently in this matter. Perhaps the Government thinks that Civilians ought to be appointed to posts which are at present held by non-Civilians, and so it takes the Civilians away from District Judgeships and appoints them to the other posts. Besides, the Subordinate Judges who are appointed District Judges do not have to be paid the high salaries that Civilian Judges get; for where a young Civilian Judge, who has not perhaps even grown a moustache, receives a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, an old Indian District Judge generally gets only Rs. 1,200. Thus there are many advantages in raising Subordinate Judges to District Judgeships. First, the Government makes a great saving in expenditure; secondly, the work done by these Judges are infinitely better than what can be expected from Civilians; thirdly, Munsifs work very hard in the hope of one day being rewarded with such a high promotion; and, lastly, the Government earns a good name for impartiality and appreciation of merit.

But with all this a number of Civilians are very furious at finding black Subordinate Judges poaching into what they have always considered as their own preserve. It is nothing that these Civilians are by and by monopolising almost all the posts to which non-Civilians used to be appointed before. But the idea that a black Judge, who is not a Civilian either, should be the head of the judiciary in a district is more than many a District Magistrate can with complacency bear, though, of course, they cannot openly express their disapprobation of the action of the Government in this respect. Some of them, however, more restless than the rest, vent their feelings in the columns of a newspaper. And it is such a one perhaps, who has written to the *Pioneer* of the 29th May a letter headed "Subordinate Judges as District Judges," signing himself as "A. R." According to this writer a Sub-Judge has no right to claim to be a District Judge, because when he is enrolled as a Munsif he can expect to rise to the Judgeship of a Small Cause Court. But is it mentioned in a Munsif's appointment letter that he is never to look forward beyond a Small Cause Court Judgeship? So far there is nothing in the rules which precludes a Munsif from aspiring even to be a Judge of the High Court, though it is for the Government to give or deny him such a promotion. And there have indeed been cases in which Munsifs have become Sub-Judges and then High Court Judges.

The writer next says that there is no "necessity for adopting such a step," because there are numbers of Civilians who can be District Judges. Well, have not Civilians already monopolised all the loaves and fishes of the service? What harm then is there if a few crumbs now and then fall to the share of the blacks? Is the crime of colour to keep the Indians confined for ever to the clerical desk, no matter how great his qualifications may be? Are they never to raise their heads for fear of incurring the displeasure of their Civilian lords? In reply to the writer's argument we may say that Sub-Judges are generally much more competent for judicial work than Civilians are, that their salaries are much lower, and that the Government acts with impartiality in appointing them to District Judgeships.

Thirdly the writer thinks that the Government is bound by no promise to appoint Sub-Judges as District Judges. But does it bind itself by any such promise to the Civilians either? And lastly, the writer does not think it is a good policy for the Government to deprive gray-haired Sub-Judges of their justly-earned promotion and to keep the prizes for beardless Civilians.

The writer next proceeds to say that a Sub-Judge should not be placed at the head of the judiciary in a district and thus be made higher in rank than the District Magistrate. Besides, goes on the writer, "if a Sub-Judge can decide civil and even criminal cases, that is no reason why he should aspire to be a District Judge. We must see to his other qualifications and acquirements. He has not the slightest knowledge of the fundamental



principles of English Law. He has not the least idea of the social laws and customs of English and European society. If he has a case before him involving principles of mercantile law or a case between Europeans of divorce or judicial separation or of damages for breach of promise to marry, he feels himself quite at sea.

It is from pleaders that Munsifs are recruited, and it is these Munsifs who in time become Sub-Judges and then District Judges. And it is a well-known fact that every pleader has, as a student of law, to master the fundamental principles of English Law. Many of these pleaders become High Court Judges. Does the writer doubt the knowledge of English Law possessed by such High Court Judges and by eminent pleaders such as Dr. Rashbihari Ghosh and others? Is it the idea of the writer that a knowledge of English Law cannot be obtained unless one is born in England or makes a sojourn in that country? As for the Sub-Judge's want of knowledge of the laws and customs of English society, how many Civilians have for the matter of that any true idea of the laws and customs of Hindus and Musalmans? These Civilians, however, presume to know everything as soon as they land in India and have to decide cases involving intricate questions which can never be properly grasped unless one has a thorough knowledge of our language and customs. But how many Civilians are there who even care to know our language? And yet while they are expected to decide complex cases of Hindu or Muhammadan Law, and to have a thorough knowledge of the religions and customs of Hindus and Musalmans, an educated Indian Judge who has lived and moved among Englishmen for twenty or thirty years are to be supposed not to have any knowledge of English social customs? The Civilian is supposed to be able to decide cases concerning Hindu *Devottar* property or *Brahmottar* property, or complicated cases of Muhammadan succession or Waqf, whereas the Indian Judge is presumed to be at sea while trying mercantile cases? Did not the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Digambar Chattarjee decide—and very satisfactorily decide—many cases of divorce and cases involving principles of mercantile law while he sat on the Vacation Bench some time ago? And is it not a fact that these cases were placed before him instead of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ryves who was a barrister judge? Indeed it is not at all difficult for Indian judges to try such cases.

Then, again, the writer says:—"Next as to his social position. A Sub-Judge as a District Judge is not admitted into European society. He is never made a member of the Club and if ever by chance he is, he is simply tolerated. He himself feels quite out of his element there. He rises in his rank only, but not in his ideas, manners and ways. He invariably fails to command that respect which an I. C. S. ordinarily inspires." How silly! Is it then the adoption of English habits, dress and manners which is to qualify one for the post of District Judge? The Government, however, takes a different view of the thing, for it appoints to such posts men who show good judicial abilities. We are inclined to think that the writer's selfish instinct has deranged his head, or else why should he indulge in such idle talk? Does not the writer know that the less judicial officers mix with executive officers the better is it for the interest of the administration? It is indeed far more desirable that Sub-Judges should be appointed as District Judges and thus minimise the chances of such intercourse. We all know the case brought by Srijukta Brajendra Kisor Ray Chaudhuri against Mr. Clarke, which was not allowed by the High Court to be tried by the local District Judge on the ground that as that officer and Mr. Clarke often met at the Club he could not be expected to try a case against the latter with impartiality.

The writer concludes his letter with the suggestion that instead of being promoted to District Judgeships the salary of the Subordinate Judge should be raised from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per month. "He would then get Rs. 1,000 a month and retire on a very decent pension of Rs. 500 per mensem, which is quite enough for him considering his education, acquirements, position and surroundings.....I do not think his *Swadeshi* education and training are worth more". We should like to know whether pleaders who rise to be High Court Judges and high Indian officers of



the Financial Department are to be placed in the same category. It is vitriolic writings of the kind which has come out of the pen of this silly writer which create infinite mischief in the country. How such writings find their way into the columns of a paper like the *Pioneer* is a matter which deserves attention. The Sub-Judges are all highly respectable gentlemen, and we leave our readers to judge how meanly they have been attacked. We ask the Government to consider who it is that spread the venom of unrest. Verily "one can bear the sun's rays but the heat of the sands never."

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June thanks Lord Hardinge for increasing the number of District and Sessions Judgeships in Eastern Bengal and Assam to be filled up by promotion from the Provincial Civil Service, from two to three.

The Viceroy thanked for the increase of District and Sessions Judgeships in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

*BASUMATI*,  
June 3rd, 1911.

65. In an article under the heading "Wait and you will get the delicious fruit," the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June while lamenting the abolition of the old Panchayet

The Panchayet System.

system in India is glad to find that the Government has awakened to the necessity of restoring that good old system. The paper thanks the Government for the steps it is taking in this direction in Eastern Bengal, though, however, it is doubtful whether any good will be done by appointing, as the Government intends to do, an officer of the Government with a department of his own for supervising the work of the Panchayets. The paper suggests that the Government of Bengal should, like the Government of the sister Province, exert itself in this direction and take more interest in the improvement of the Panchayet system. It is a pity that the excellent way in which the system used to be worked in Backerganj during the time when Mr. Beatson Bell was at the head of the district is not to be noticed now-a-days in more than one district in West Bengal, where the Panchayet system may be said to be still in its infancy. The fact is that honest and pious people do not generally care to do the work of Panchayets which often leads to factions and creates enemies for them. This state of things can be remedied if Panchayets are allowed to have guards for the safety of their persons. It will not also be bad if Panchayets are paid for their services, as has been suggested in some quarters. Besides, Panchayets should be given greater opportunities for trying petty cases which are increasing in number every year. The number of law-suits in the two Bengals was 7,37,637 in 1909-10. Besides these there were 2,183 cases which came up to the High Court, and the total amount of money spent on court-fees was Rs. 2,575,263, to say nothing of that spent on lawyer's fees. If Panchayets decide petty cases, much of this waste of money will be prevented. There should, of course, be good men as Panchayets and such men will not be difficult to find if they are remunerated for their labour and if their personal safety is ensured.

*BANGAVASI*,  
June 3rd, 1911.

66. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June draws the attention of the Government to an article which recently appeared

Begar work in Garhwal.

in the *Garhwali* complaining against the alleged system of *begar* work in British Garhwal where even respectable Rajputs are said to be compelled to do unpaid menial service to the Muhammadan cooks in the employ of Government officers. The *Bangavasi* asks His Excellency the Viceroy to enquire into the truth of the allegations and take the necessary action if they are based on facts.

*BANGAVASI*,  
June 3rd, 1911.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

67. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the

Babu Bupendra Nath Basu and his right to represent the Hindu community.

1st June says that it is true that Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is a political leader, a member of the Legislative Council, a social reformer, a lover of his country and a good speaker. But there is grave reason for doubt whether his ideas and sentiments are approved of by the great bulk of Hindus and Musalmans in this country. Bhupen Babu's Marriage Bill is not a measure worthy of a representative of the Hindu community. If he therefore

*SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA*,  
June 1st, 1911.



advocates any social reform in England as a representative of the Hindu community, the question is how far he should be recognised as a representative of that community.

NAYAK,  
June 1st, 1911.

68. The Calcutta University, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st June, has earned our gratitude by protesting against the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, and we are confident that Government will accept this protest.

Now we shall open our mind on the subject without reserve. We are not opposed to the spread of education. The *Nayak* is conducted by graduates; upstarts and so-called talented writers have no place on its staff. The writers of the *Nayak* cannot, therefore, be opposed to education. We are opposed to *zubberdusti* and taxation. We are opposed to the very principle and idea on which Mr. Gokhale's Bill is based. We are not at all prepared to admit that there are as much ignorance and illiteracy in India as Mr. Gokhale and his party preach that there are. We know that coachmen, khansamas, and *baburchis* are not illiterate. Many of them read the Koran and all of them have knowledge of Sadi and Hafez. Our Brahmin cooks are not illiterate, they daily read Kasidasa's Mahabharata and Krittivasa's Ramayana. Our durwans and bearers are not illiterate, they daily read Tulsidasa's Ramayana. If illiteracy means want of knowledge of English, then, of course, most people in our country are illiterate. Many census officers have the idea that literacy really means knowledge of English, and it is this which swells the figures for illiteracy in census reports. Again, we do not call a person ignorant simply because he is illiterate. He who knows the subject matter of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, understands Ramaprasad's songs and is honest and God-fearing, such a man is not in our opinion ignorant, even if he is illiterate. We hold him in higher respect than a characterless graduate, who is a drunkard.

We are opposed to a wide spread of the education which impoverishes us and makes us irreligious, unbelieving, selfish, greedy and devoid of self-control—an education which has already kindled an unquenchable fire of want and scepticism in our society. What is the necessity of giving free education to people by force, *sulum*, and *zubberdusti*? In a country where 80 per cent. of the people cannot procure two meals a day, where seven-year old boys have to graze cattle and seven-year old girls have to help their mothers in household duties, why desire to give free education to such a country?

The object of education is development of manly qualities. The system of education which induces loss of manly quantities was better abolished in this country.

Compulsion in any matter is bound to fail in this country, so that compulsion in education is sure to be misinterpreted here. The innumerable classes of people possessing different ideas by which India is inhabited are sure to ascribe all sorts of motives to any effort for making education compulsory amongst them. Crores of Indians have the idea that English education tends to make Christians of them, and it is only because that education is now voluntary that they do not speak out their minds. In this state of things compulsory education will spread disaffection among the masses of this country against the Government, and will give to the enemies of the Government a golden opportunity for spreading the poison of sedition. In a country where the masses can be made to believe that the authorities poison well-water for spreading plague, it will not be very difficult to make them also believe that Mr. Gokhale's Bill is intended to fill Hindu and Musalman boys with English ideas with the ultimate object of making them Christians. Compulsion in social and religious matters is, we confidently reiterate, bound to fail in this country. We are of opinion that municipal rules and restrictions have done more to dissatisfy the people of this country than actual administrative measures. Whatever anybody may say, we know that no other people on the face of the earth love independence in personal matters as much as Indian Hindus and Musalmans do.

Another thing. In a country where the people feel that the Government is their own, an attempt to make education compulsory may not create much dissatisfaction. But, however loyal the Indians may be to the English people



and the English sovereign, it is sure that they do not consider the English Government to be their own. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale does not, we believe, feel that the English Government is, any way, his own. What is impossible cannot be believed to be possible at any one's word. Unless Mr. Gokhale has forgotten that he is a Brahmin and an Indian, he cannot consider the English Government to be his own. Where the people do not consider the Government to be their own, where the ruling power and the popular power do not flow in one channel, compulsion in anything, however good, is sure to be misinterpreted and looked upon with suspicion and alarm by the people, for they consider their rulers to be but aliens. Moreover, any effort at making education compulsory for girls cannot but fire Hindus and Muslims with anger. It is a plain thing that we speak out in plain language. Let Government now do what it thinks best. The difficulties in the way of levying a new tax for education will be many. Such a taxation will truly create dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. Finally, who will cope with the force that a godless mass education will create in the country, when you cannot cope with the force that high education has already created here? All will be well if the authorities bear this in mind before doing anything in the matter of compulsory mass education.

69. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June writes as follows:—

The Calcutta University and the Elementary Education Bill.

The Syndicate of the Calcutta University have adopted resolutions against Mr. Gokhale's proposed compulsory education and educational cess.

It is not known how many members were present at the meeting of the Syndicate in this hot weather and whether the resolutions were unanimously adopted. It is however a noteworthy fact that the leading members of the Senate such as Dr. Rashbihari Ghosh, Mr. A. Chaudhuri, Sir Gurudas Banerji, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Babu Bhupendranath Bose, Dr. Nilratan Sarkar and Babu Herambachandra Mitra have supported Mr. Gokhale's Bill, and no one can say what the decision of the Senate would have been if the question had come up for discussion before them.

It would be strange if like the Brahmins of old the Syndicate were for confining knowledge to a select few leaving the masses in a benighted condition to the great injury of the country. True, high and secondary education have become very costly in consequence of the University regulations, so that not even in the Presidency Colleges can arrangements be made for the teaching of all subjects and many private schools and colleges can maintain their existence only with the help of Government grants. But then no one proposes that the allotment for high education should be diverted to elementary education. Nor is it the intention of Mr. Gokhale himself that this should be so.

The Syndicate also objects to the imposition of an educational cess. But can education be made compulsory in any country without the imposition of such a cess and should not its imposition be acquiesced in when it is needed in the highest interests of the health, agricultural and industrial progress and mental development of the masses? Has not the University itself raised the cost of high education generally? Has it not also raised the examination fees?

The money that is spent by Government on high education is contributed mainly by the masses, for whose education very little of that contribution is spent by Government, proportionally speaking.

The Syndicate also objects to compulsory education. But in the first place, such education is to be enforced only in selected areas, then the period of compulsory attendance at schools is only four years, there is also provision for exemption from attendance in cases of illness and domestic necessity, and lastly the penalty provided for not sending a boy to school is a very light one. The Syndicate are anxious for the spread of high education. But is high education to remain the monopoly of the higher classes alone? Are the lower orders to be shut out for good from it? Who shall say how many mute inglorious Kristodas Pals and Mahendralal Sarkars are among these orders, who, if they only receive elementary education, can force their way up to high education?

The members of the Syndicate are mostly Government officers and no sympathy with mass education can therefore be looked for from them.

SANJIVANI,  
June 1st, 1911.



SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 2nd, 1911.

70. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

The Elementary Education Bill.

Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill can pass only if the public support it warmly as Mr. Sarada Charan Mitter lately did in a public meeting in Calcutta. Fresh taxation is inevitable in this connection and Sarada Babu supports it. But he would oppose any diversion of the existing outlay on high education to the extension of primary education. In any case our view is that public opinion should be consulted on the details of the Bill, before it is proceeded with.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
June 2nd, 1911.

71. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

The Elementary Education Bill.

Some people imagine that if primary education is made compulsory, fresh taxation would be imposed by Government. But Mr. Gokhale in his Bill distinctly states there would be no fresh taxation and the funds would be provided by some other means. The Calcutta University Syndicate lately expressed a fear lest the extension of primary education would lead to the partial diversion of funds now available for high education. Now, nobody desires this. And yet at the same time it is undeniable that the future progress of the country is absolutely dependent on a wide extension of primary education and such extension implies some measure of compulsion.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

72. In continuation of its previous article on the subject, the *Hitavadi*

[Calcutta] of the 2nd June remarks as follows (*vide* page 643 and paragraph 34 of the Weekly Report, dated the 3rd June 1911):—

Mr. Gokhale and the educational cess.

As a safeguard against popular discontent Mr. Gokhale has provided that the percentage of boys in a village that are to be compelled to attend school shall be previously laid down by the Government of India and that exemptions shall be granted in cases of illness and domestic necessity as well as in agricultural seasons. But the first point had better be left to be determined by the Local Government, which is likely to know better than the supreme one. The second concession is also too liberal and thus likely to defeat the object of the Bill, namely, compulsory education.

But the most objectionable provision is that relating to the imposition of an educational cess. True, municipalities in England are authorised to impose such a cess. But then municipalities in England are truly representative bodies and taxation by them is not therefore likely to cause discontent. But in this country local bodies are mainly under the control of Magistrates, and where there is an unsympathetic Magistrate the authority to tax people may operate mischievously. Again, local bodies can impose a cess only on land, but an educational cess should be imposed on tradesmen also. Besides, a special cess for education will create a precedent for the imposition of special cesses for other purposes, say, sanitation, which is even more necessary than education. In our opinion, therefore, it would be better to wait a little before any special taxation is resorted to. Government stands pledged to introduce free compulsory education as soon as the state of the finances admits of it. By their new financial arrangement with the Supreme Government the Local Governments have been authorised to impose new taxes as well as to retain the proceeds of certain old ones. Besides, considerable retrenchment may be effected by the reduction of military expenditure (which is quite possible in view of the Russo-English Convention as well as the international peace conference), as well of the cost of exodus to the hills. The imposition of a duty on foreign articles of luxury and a slight rise in the excise duty will also bring in money. It is hoped that the authorities will consider carefully this question of the imposition of a new cess.

MUHAMMADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

73. In view of the zeal now displayed by the agricultural class for education (in fact, the *pathsalas* and primary schools are now mainly supported by them) and

The educational cess.

the many illegal zamindari cesses they have to pay, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June dare hope that they would not object to the proposed educational cess in consideration of the benefit their children would reap from it.

MUHAMMADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

74. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June calls for severe legislation for the prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs.

Legislation to prevent adulteration of food-stuffs.



## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

75. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June is anxious to see other Native States making improvements like the Dhar State on the lines adopted by Mysore and Baroda in gradually introducing representative form of Government.

*BHARAT MITRA,*  
June 3rd, 1911.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

76. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 20th May draws the attention of the Government to the statement made by the *Pioneer* to the effect that public servants in India do the maximum of work on the minimum of pay, and also to the suggestion made by the same newspaper that able pleaders of mufassil bars should be appointed District Judges.

*RATNAKAR,*  
May 20th, 1911.

77. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 20th May says that Lord Minto's advocacy of protection for India is hopeful for the country. It moreover proves that His Lordship is a true friend of India.

*RATNAKAR,*  
May 20th, 1911.

78. Referring to the news that a proposal for introducing the Roman character as the common script in India for all the vernaculars is under consideration in the India Office, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th May says that it is a matter of great regret for those who desire to give that place to the Devanagari character and warns them to be on their guard and try their best to let the Government know that the introduction of Roman character in the place of Devanagari will highly afflict them.

*HINDI BANGAVASI,*  
May 26th, 1911.

The paper also recommends that the Government should invite public opinion on the subject before arriving at any decision.

79. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—

*SULABH SAMACHAR,*  
June 2nd, 1911.

A uniform script for India. The respective claims of the Roman and the Devanagari alphabet to be the future general alphabet for all India are now being actively discussed. Some years ago the claims of the Roman alphabet were advocated by Mr. Brown, I.C.S., who was long ago the District Judge of the 24-Parganas, and the claims of the Devanagari script are now being advocated by Mr. S. C. Mitter. The matter should be discussed with greater attention by the Indian public before Government takes any action in the-matter. The India Office is being pressed to support the claims of the Roman script. Anyhow we ought to have one uniform script for all India.

80. Referring to the demand of the Conservative party (in England), which is opposed to Free Trade, for a preferential treatment to be accorded to the British trade within the British Empire, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June observes that in case the proposal is given a practical shape and comes into operation India should also be granted the right of levying taxes on imports from England, and if there be any possibility of obtaining such right, the whole of India will support the above proposal. But, in fact, they are not willing to give this power to India. They only look to the interest of England, and this was once openly said by Lord Curzon.

*HITVARTA,*  
June 1st, 1911.

81. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June finds in the *Statesman's* severe comment on the culpable ignorance of the Khulna authorities of what was passing within the district and its consequent recommendation for an increase in the number of British officers an instance of its spite against natives, for Babu Gurusaday Dutta now happens to be in charge of the district.

*SANJIVANI,*  
June 1st, 1911.

82. The *Sri Sri Vishnupriya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 1st June says that already many European vices have invaded Indian society not only to the trouble of people, but also of Government. Who shall say that European water has not much to do with the breeding of the bacilli of these vices? In a few years perhaps Western science will be able to enlighten us on this

*SRI SRI VISHNUPRIYA-  
O-ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,*  
June 1st, 1911.



point. The Maharaja of Jaipur and the Begum of Bhopal must therefore be said to have acted wisely in carrying Indian water with them on their visit to England.

**SANJIVANI,**  
June 1st, 1911.

83. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June delivers itself as follows:—

Animosity between Hindus and  
Musalmans.

The Partition of Bengal was followed by serious Hindu-Musalman riots in Mymensingh, Comilla and Serujganj. In many a district have the old cordial relations between Hindus and Musalmans given place to a feeling of alienation. In Western Bengal this feeling first manifested itself in Jessore. It also came into evidence in a violent form at Kumuria and the surrounding tract. The riots in Jessore and Khulna are but a manifestation of this spreading of ill-feeling. So long the Hindus and Musalmans were not actuated by race-feeling in any matter of public interest, and both communities reaped equal benefit from village schools and village tanks. But we have to observe with deep regret that each community is now actuated by a desire to abase the other.

It is easy to awaken race animosity, but the poison that it produces is sufficient to torture everybody. At first Hindus and Musalmans opposed unanimously the project of the Partition. Then a sop was offered to the latter in the shape of an Eastern Bengal with Musalman preponderance, with the result that they dropped their opposition. An effort was also made to create similar animosity between the Hindus of Eastern and Western Bengal, but the Hindus had the good sense not to set their foot in that trap.

Ever since that time the Musalmans have come to regard their own interests as different from those of Hindus and have followed paths of their own. They must now have *muktabs* instead of *pathsalas*, separate colleges, a separate language, and even separate members in District and Municipal Boards. In short, since the Partition the Musalmans have been taught "Do not look upon the Hindus as your own people."

We do not pose as prophets. But we have no hesitation in affirming that the result of such teaching must be inevitably anarchy. Those who expect good results from variance between Hindus and Musalmans must know that no nectarous fruits can be looked for from the planting of a poison tree.

Lord Hardinge has studied human character. He should know that the Partition has not only sundered Bengal in two, but also created a gulf between Hindus and Musalmans which threatens to become permanent. It is therefore for him to consider whether such a baneful measure should be maintained.

**HITVARTA,**  
June 1st, 1911.

84. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st June bewails the lot of India which

India and the Imperial Con-  
ference.

has been given no place in the Imperial Conference of the representatives of all the Colonies in the British Empire, and attributes this to the fact of India's being utterly dependent on England without having a voice even in matters concerning its own affairs.

**SANJIVANI,**  
June 1st, 1911.

The Imperial Conference.

85. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st June expresses regret that no inhabitant of India, the brightest jewel in the English Crown, should have found a place at the Imperial Conference of Ministers. Mr. K. G. Gupta, though not a Minister, is a Member of the India Council, and Government could have easily delighted the Indians by finding a seat for him on the Conference.

**SHIKHA,**  
June 1st, 1911.

The Berha incident.

Hindu community.

86. The *Shikha* [Arrah] of the 1st June says that the news of the demolition of a Hindu temple at Barh in the Punjab has caused grave affliction to the whole

**SULABH SAMACHAR,**  
June 2nd 1911.

Prostitutes in Calcutta.

87. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June writes:—"We support the proposal made by Babu Gaur Hari Sen to set aside a separate section of the town for women of ill-fame in connection with the rebuilding operations to be undertaken by the Improvement Trust."

**SULABH SAMACHAR,**  
June 2nd, 1911.

The police and the public.

88. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta], of the 2nd June writes:—"For reasons it is now difficult to discover the relations between the police and the public in India have never been cordial; and the events of the past few years have only added to the ill-repute in which the police are held by men whose lives and property and

honour  
police  
wield  
many  
men  
therefo  
the po  
co-oper  
as well  
many  
gratify

impro  
Govern  
introd  
punish  
even  
wholly

ruino  
count  
It is  
arres  
police  
some  
prece  
A ve  
that  
they  
social  
is qu  
of N  
care  
in a

All  
whi  
do  
fro  
rec  
ma  
wh  
cor  
Ja

of  
op  
if  
be  
M  
ar  
to  
a  
s  
h  
i  
C  
s  
r  
s



honour it is their duty to defend. Of course we do not say that the Indian police are wholly blameless. They do not always use the immense powers they wield to the best purpose. At the same time it is also undeniable that in very many cases they do make a good use of their power. If, however, innocent men are sometimes put to trouble by the police, are the police alone to blame therefor? Certainly no such persecution of innocent men would be possible if the police had obtained from the public the slightest measure of friendly co-operation in detecting the real offenders. The police cannot possibly know, as well as local men, who the real offenders in a particular case are, and in many instances these local men mislead the police with false information to gratify private grudge.

It goes without saying that of late years there has been an appreciable improvement in the *morale* of the Indian police as the result of steps taken by Government to that end. The most up-to-date European methods have been introduced, so as to prevent the harassment of the innocent and to secure the punishment of the guilty. So we can look forward to a near future when even the existing defects which the police suffer from will have disappeared wholly.

The police deserve the thanks of the whole country for exposing the ruinous political conspiracies of the last few years. Who can tell what the country would have come to, if these crimes had not been unravelled in time? It is a pity of course that in these cases also the real offenders often escape arrest, but that is because the public here do not, as in Europe, actively help the police in hunting down the criminal. Instead of being assisted, they are even sometimes thwarted in their efforts. Any real reform of the police must be preceded by a change in this attitude of the public mind towards the police. A veteran retired Anglo-Indian official lately wrote in the *London Spectator* that the police often find themselves in the predicament of the prisoners whom they arrest, in that they are often practically cut off like prisoners from all social intercourse, being looked on with contempt by their neighbours. This is quite true, and the situation has been lately aggravated: witness the murders of Nandalal Banerji, Shams-ul-Alam, etc. In fact no respectable citizen now cares to see one of his own kith and kin serve in the police, and the police are in a manner socially outcasted.

Of course, as stated above, the police do sometimes abuse their powers. All the same, they display also at times an honesty, energy and perseverance which the general public have few occasions of knowing. The police certainly do their work with much greater aptitude than may be reasonably expected from the class of men from which their ranks are recruited. It should be recognised that no real reform of the police is possible until the force is manned as well as officered by educated men. In respect to the kind of men who serve in the ranks there is a difference so wide as to preclude all fair comparison between the Indian police and the English police or even the Japanese police.

When we decry the police most of the blame fastens on the shoulders of our own compatriots. The exaggerated and half-true statements of police oppression which so often find publicity should therefore be discouraged if only from a sense of national self-respect. The police would certainly be better than they are if our general national character were on a higher level. Mere abuse or reproof never leads to reform: sympathy and good-feeling also are necessary. Police reform can only be possible when a state of amity comes to exist between the public and the police. That will mean that the respectable classes will freely seek service in the force, and this will decidedly strengthen the moral backbone of the Department. Of course Government has already done something in this direction, and it has succeeded, too, in bringing about the anticipated result. But the public also should co-operate with Government. Let them cease to regard the police with contempt and hatred and encourage educated and respectable youths to enter the Department. That way alone lies real reform—not in mere exaggerated and unreasonable abuse.

89. Without entering into the question whether or not any political motive underlies the *Sivaji* demonstration of the Bengalis, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June

MUHAMMADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

The Afzal Khan demonstration.



would simply remark on its mischievous character and the ill-feeling it evinces towards Musalmans. But it would at the same time enter a strong protest against an Afzal Khan demonstration, for that simply would be retaliation, and any animosity between Hindus and Musalmans is deeply to be regretted, the more so as Musalmans are calculated to suffer more from it. Afzal Khan is by no means the ideal Musalmah character of his century.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

90. Referring to the rumour that the Political Department of the Government of India will be reconstituted, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June expresses the hope that in reconstituting the Department the complaints of the public will be paid heed to.

SAMAY  
June 2nd, 1911.

91. Truth says, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June, that Lord Hardinge will annul the partition of Bengal and place the reunited province under one Governor. Such a step will earn for His Excellency the eternal gratitude of all Bengal. May "Truth's" prophecy turn out true.

BASUMATI,  
June 3rd, 1911.

92. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes as follows:—

Rumoured modification of the partition of Bengal.

The rumour that the partition of Bengal will be modified is gradually gaining strength. We hear that Sir Lancelot Hare's Shillong office has been ordered not to come down to Dacca in August. All public works in Dacca have been postponed. Sir Edward Baker will, it is said, either resign or take long leave in July, and if Sir Lancelot is retained in office till the Delhi Durbar, Sir Charles Bayley will officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is believed that the King-Emperor will transfer the Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions to Bengal and create a new province with Assam, Sylhet and Chittagong under the name of North Eastern Frontier Province. Such a rumour cannot be believed so long as it does not come out to be true. In fact, it is too good to be true. However, when His Majesty will come to Calcutta he may gratify his subjects by giving them what they dare not expect.

HITAVADI,  
June 2nd, 1911.

93. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd June expresses regret that the gracious visit of the Emperor to this country should be an occasion for the display of petty, personal and racial jealousy, puerilities and even buffoonery. It will be remembered how the claim of precedence in the matter of the Royal Reception occasioned serious disputes between two leading zamindars and how proposals were made in all seriousness for a ridiculous pageant in which the monkey-god was to play a leading part. Now the acceptance by the Calcutta Corporation of the tender of Rai Badri Das Bahadur for the casket in which the Municipal address is to be presented has led to a lamentable outburst of racial jealousy on the part of Anglo-Indians including the Chairman of the Corporation. The effect that this is likely to produce in the mind of the native community is a point for the consideration of the Anglo-Indians.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
June 3rd, 1911.

94. "Of course some pageants, illuminations and fireworks are needed for the entertainment of their Imperial Majesties, but we are confident that the noble-hearted King and Queen would be more pleased if they were entertained in a less gorgeous manner and the money thus saved utilized in some shape or other for the benefit of the suffering humanity."

Making the above quotation from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 20th May, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 3rd June supports the view and recommends that the money intended to be spent on entertainments should be utilized in establishing such institutions and undertaking such measures as may benefit the people. This will serve two purposes—it will not only commemorate the visit of their Majesties, but will also do a permanent good to the country.

The paper recommends for undertaking educational and sanitary measures, suggesting to open industrial schools and colleges and to make arrangements for the supply of good drinking-water in the villages where it is not available, causing the spread of diseases like malaria and cholera.



95. All India, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June, has been agitated to hear that Lord Curzon will bear the Standard of India on the occasion of the King's coronation in London. Every Indian would have

The privilege of bearing the Standard of India.

been elated with joy to hear that it would be borne by an Indian like Mr. K. G. Gupta or the Right Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali. If, however, it was not possible to grant such a precious privilege to an Indian, why was it not granted to Lord Minto?

96. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June writes as follows:—

Law against smoking and drinking by boys in British India.

In reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Subha Rao in Council as to whether Government intended to pass a law against smoking and drinking by boys similar to the one passed by the Baroda State, Government said that it had no information about the said law of the Baroda State. But, says the paper, now that the authorities have been informed of it, will they not enquire into the matter and introduce a similar law into British India?

97. Referring to the commercial treaty of Canada with the United States of America, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd June says that the admission by Mr. Asquith of

The authority of the British.

the fact that the opinions of the colonies in matters relating to the safety of the Empire need be taken shows that the colonies that have obtained self-government are not dependent to England: rather they may be said equal in position to it. Thus the British Empire is, observes the paper, the greatest Empire only in name, having authority over no country except India.

98. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th June says that the severe

Narrowmindedness of Anglo-Indian journals.

criticism of the local Anglo-Indian papers on Rai Budree Das Bahadur's design of the casket proposed to be presented to His Majesty and on the decision of the Calcutta Corporation accepting the Rai Bahadur's design has been actuated by the fact that an Indian firm has come out victorious in competition with several European firms and it shows only their narrow-mindedness.

99. The rumour, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th June, that Sir

Rumour of Sir Edward Baker's resignation.

Edward Baker will soon resign service is rife even in English circles. We have even heard that Sir John Hewett will become ruler of United Bengal. It is not our desire that Sir Edward Baker should resign service. What we want is that His Honour should rule well, prevent a recurrence of incidents like the Calcutta *Bakr-Id* riot and the Khulna riot and see that innocent people are not persecuted.

100. The eldest son of a quondam *swadeshist* but present loyalist, writes

Reward of loyalty.

the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th June, will get a post under the Government of Bengal on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000. We, too, were *swadeshists* at one time, but are now loyalists. Will not our sons also get posts in the public service on fat salaries? Cannot a competitive examination of loyalty be held?

101. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th June says that the *Sulabh Samachar*

The *Sulabh Samachar*.

with its extremely stiff and mystic writings is not at all serving the purpose for which Government gives it a large subsidy. Besides this, the unblushing manner in which it sings pæans in praise of the Government and the English people is not at all calculated to create loyalty in the minds of people. What is first of all necessary is to explain to the people the good points of British rule and to analyse to them the system of Government prevailing in India. But this work cannot be accomplished with the help of a pack of effete school-masters and a few foolish *Pandits*. Now that Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen has learnt by experience, he should try to make the *Sulabh* a success.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 10th June 1911.

B. S. Press—10-6-1911—129X—100—S. W.

*BASUMATI,*  
June 3rd, 1911.

*BASUMATI,*  
June 3rd, 1911.

*BHARAT MITRA,*  
June 3rd, 1911.

*HINDI BANGAVASI,*  
June 5th, 1911.

*NAYAK,*  
June 6th, 1911.

*NAYAK,*  
June 6th, 1911.

*NAYAK,*  
June 6th, 1911.







**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 10th June 1911.**

**CONTENTS.**

| <i>Page.</i>   | <i>Page.</i>  |
|--|---|
| List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department 241 | (f)— <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>                                 |
|  | Nil.  |
| <b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>  | (g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i> |
| Nil.   | Neora train-wrecking case ... 244   |
| <b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>  | (h)— <i>General—</i>  |
| (a)— <i>Police—</i>  | Sir Charles Elliott's régime ... 244                                      |
| The Indian police ... 243  | Mr. Lloyd George's National Insurance scheme ... 245                      |
| Extorted confessions ... ib.   | Reduction of military expenditure ... ib.                                 |
| Police espionage ... ib.   | Mint and currency ... ib.   |
| Namasudras and Muhammadans ... ib.   | Governorship of the two Bengals ... ib.                                   |
| The Abhor outrage ... 244  | A High Court in the new Province ... ib.                                  |
|  | The Sovereign and the Indian people ... ib.                               |
|  | Protection for India ... ib.  |
|  | Cow-killing agitation ... 246   |
| (b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>   | <b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>  |
| Prohibition of taking photographs of accused in court. 244   | The Chaukidari tax ... 246  |
| (c)— <i>Jails—</i>   | <b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>   |
| Nil.   | Nil.  |
| (d)— <i>Education—</i>   | <b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>             |
| Nil.   | Nil.  |
| (e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>                                      | <b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>   |
| Self-government for India ... 244  | The betting mania in India ... 246  |
| Village panchayets ... ib.   | High Court Judges and the Turf Club ... ib.                               |
|  | Petition to the India Office ... ib.                                      |



REPORT PART II

WORLD-WIDE FACTS AND FIGURES IN 1941

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 10th June 1941

CONTENTS

1. General Summary of World Situation in 1941

2. Economic and Financial Conditions

3. Political and Social Conditions

4. The United States and the World

5. The British Empire and the World

6. The Soviet Union and the World

7. The Japanese Empire and the World

8. The German Empire and the World

9. The Italian Empire and the World

10. The French Empire and the World

11. The Dutch Empire and the World

12. The Belgian Empire and the World

13. The Portuguese Empire and the World

14. The Spanish Empire and the World

15. The Swedish Empire and the World

16. The Norwegian Empire and the World

17. The Danish Empire and the World

18. The Finnish Empire and the World

19. The Estonian Empire and the World

20. The Latvian Empire and the World

21. The Lithuanian Empire and the World

22. The Polish Empire and the World

23. The Czech Empire and the World

24. The Slovak Empire and the World

25. The Hungarian Empire and the World

26. The Rumanian Empire and the World

27. The Bulgarian Empire and the World

28. The Yugoslav Empire and the World

29. The Serbian Empire and the World

30. The Croatian Empire and the World

31. The Slovenian Empire and the World

32. The Macedonian Empire and the World

33. The Albanian Empire and the World

34. The Greek Empire and the World

35. The Turkish Empire and the World

36. The Persian Empire and the World

37. The Indian Empire and the World

38. The Chinese Empire and the World

39. The Japanese Empire and the World

40. The Korean Empire and the World

41. The Manchurian Empire and the World

42. The Mongolian Empire and the World

43. The Tibetan Empire and the World

44. The Nepalese Empire and the World

45. The Bhutanese Empire and the World

46. The Sikkimese Empire and the World

47. The Burmese Empire and the World

48. The Siamese Empire and the World

49. The Cambodian Empire and the World

50. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

51. The Laotian Empire and the World

52. The Burmese Empire and the World

53. The Siamese Empire and the World

54. The Cambodian Empire and the World

55. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

56. The Laotian Empire and the World

57. The Burmese Empire and the World

58. The Siamese Empire and the World

59. The Cambodian Empire and the World

60. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

61. The Laotian Empire and the World

62. The Burmese Empire and the World

63. The Siamese Empire and the World

64. The Cambodian Empire and the World

65. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

66. The Laotian Empire and the World

67. The Burmese Empire and the World

68. The Siamese Empire and the World

69. The Cambodian Empire and the World

70. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

71. The Laotian Empire and the World

72. The Burmese Empire and the World

73. The Siamese Empire and the World

74. The Cambodian Empire and the World

75. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

76. The Laotian Empire and the World

77. The Burmese Empire and the World

78. The Siamese Empire and the World

79. The Cambodian Empire and the World

80. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

81. The Laotian Empire and the World

82. The Burmese Empire and the World

83. The Siamese Empire and the World

84. The Cambodian Empire and the World

85. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

86. The Laotian Empire and the World

87. The Burmese Empire and the World

88. The Siamese Empire and the World

89. The Cambodian Empire and the World

90. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

91. The Laotian Empire and the World

92. The Burmese Empire and the World

93. The Siamese Empire and the World

94. The Cambodian Empire and the World

95. The Vietnamese Empire and the World

96. The Laotian Empire and the World

97. The Burmese Empire and the World

98. The Siamese Empire and the World

99. The Cambodian Empire and the World

100. The Vietnamese Empire and the World



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]*

| No. | Name of Publication.   | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor.  | Circulation. |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|----------|---|--------------|
| 1   | "Amrita Bazar Patrika" | Calcutta         | Daily    | Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin  | 3,000        |
| 2   | "Bihar Herald"         | Patna            | Weekly   | Manmotho Nath Roy   | 600          |
| 3   | "Biharee"              | Bankipore        | Do.      | Siha Sankar Sahai, zamindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna.   | 700          |
| 4   | "Bengalee"             | Calcutta         | Daily    | Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.  | About 6,500  |
| 5   | "Bihar"                | Patna            | Monthly  | Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parashad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.   | 300          |
| 6   | "Hindoo Patriot"       | Calcutta         | Daily    | Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes. | 700          |
| 7   | "Indian Echo"          | Ditto            | Weekly   | Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...  | 600          |
| 8   | "Indian Empire"        | Ditto            | Do.      | Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.   | 1,500        |
| 9   | "Indian Mirror"        | Ditto            | Daily    | Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.  | 1,000        |
| 10  | "Indian Nation"        | Ditto            | Weekly   | Not known   | 500          |
| 11  | "Kayastha Messenger"   | Gaya             | Do.      | Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Murapore, Kayastha, age 40 years.  | 500          |
| 12  | "Muselman"             | Do.              | Do.      | A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans.  | 800          |
| 13  | "Reis and Rayyet"      | Do.              | Do.      | Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.  | 500          |
| 14  | "Star of Utkal"        | Cuttack          | Do.      | Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.   | 500          |
| 15  | "Telegraph"            | Calcutta         | Do.      | Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years  | 2,000        |



# LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED INDUSTRIES BY THE BUREAU OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Published by the Bureau of Natural Resources

| No. | Name of Industry   | Location | Value of Property | Value of Equipment | Value of Stock | Total Value |
|-----|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1   | Amelia Hunt Lumber | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 2   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 3   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 4   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 5   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 6   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 7   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 8   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 9   | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 10  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 11  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 12  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 13  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 14  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 15  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 16  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 17  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 18  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 19  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |
| 20  | Blair Lumber       | Colony   | 100,000           | 50,000             | 10,000         | 160,000     |



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## a)—Police.

620. In quoting the words of Sir Edmund Cox, late Deputy Inspector-General of the Bombay Police, that to become a successful investigator of crime, one must have

The Indian police.

an intimate acquaintance with the language, prejudices, and aspirations of the people, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* ridicules the practice of bringing out annually European youths who lack these qualifications, for the Indian police. "The present arrangement," says the journal, "is so abnormal that we wonder that the rulers do not see its glaring defects. Would the English police be a model police in the world were officers imported from Russia or Japan to investigate crimes in England? There is no dearth of highly educated Indians and domiciled Europeans in this country. They know its people and are thoroughly familiar with their language, manners, and customs. But though they are in every way superior to raw English youths recruited from England, still they must make room for the latter! So long as this state of things continues, there is no hope of any real reformation of the police."

621. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The question of extorting confession by the police is, as the reader is aware, engaging the attention of the Government of

Extorted confessions.

India. Surely the other method, namely, that of arresting people on suspicion and then hunting after evidence against them, is no less objectionable and should be knocked on the head. It began and flourished because of the prevalence of panic caused by spectres of sedition all around, but though the situation has since then changed for the better, like other practices, it still lingers on. Nothing but definite instruction from the higher authorities discouraging it, can put a stop to it."

622. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* again reverts to this subject and writes:—

Police espionage.

"Why should the released deportees or the young men charged with political offences but acquitted, be molested by the police? Nay, even our public men, be they so-called Extremists or so-called Moderates, are not free from surveillance. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose declared in Council that two detectives had followed him from Calcutta to Dacca, and an official member jocularly remarked that as Babu Bhupendra Nath was a great man, so these policemen did not shadow him but only escorted him as a body-guard. There is no doubt many people are shadowed by the police without rhyme or reason. This must be stopped; for, not only is this system of espionage and surveillance neutralising the excellent effect of the acquittal of the accused in the Howrah gang case, but creating and perpetuating seething discontent, nay, disaffection in the country; but more of this in future."

623. A Mr. Tweedie, who signs himself in the *Mussalman* "Zamindar of Jessore," champions the cause of the Jessore

Namasudras and Muhammadans.

Muhammadans in the recent Khulna-Jessore riots. According to his version the Muhammadans are being very badly used. He concludes:—"Is it to be wondered at that there is a feeling of bitter hatred against the Namasudras and disregard of the law? However, the Government has now to face the result. Not only that, but unless strict measures are taken a fire will remain which will flare up a hundredfold hereafter. Will the Government dare do anything, with Mr. Keir Hardie in the House of Commons looking on? I think not. The real position is this. During the *swadeshi* (anti-European) movement the Muhammadans had a very bad time at the hands of the Hindu landlords. In spite of this they remained loyal to the Government. The handling they have received at the hands of the Government has led to a feeling of resentment, and they feel that, as they cannot get what they consider fair play from that Government, which has shown itself weak in the case of the later (*sic*) *swadeshi* trouble, they have nothing to fear. I have been many years living in touch with my people, and I know them and their thoughts well enough. Firmness and justice are all that is wanted, but if laws are made in such a way that evil-doers escape and those who have

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
2nd June 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th June 1911.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
6th June 1911.

MUSSALMAN,  
2nd June 1911.



right on their side are punished, that is not justice. Ignorant men at least will never think so."

BENGALUR,  
3rd June 1911.

624. The *Bengalee* writes:—"It is to be hoped that the alarmist talk about a punitive expedition against the Abhors next cold weather will die down. The outrage committed by the Abhors deserves summary punishment. But we object to punitive measures being taken on a large scale. It should be quite sufficient if the border police is strengthened, and the savage tribe kept in fear of reprisals. A wholesale devastating expedition would please certain people. But our view is that the whole thing is a purely police matter, and systematic endeavours to discipline the people into the usage of civilised life would do far greater good. Strong military outposts in and about the disturbed area would quite suffice to protect outlying plantations and to overawe the tribe."

The Abhor outrage.

committed by the Abhors deserves summary punishment. But we object to punitive measures being taken on a large scale. It should be quite sufficient if the border police is strengthened, and the savage tribe kept in fear of reprisals. A wholesale devastating expedition would please certain people. But our view is that the whole thing is a purely police matter, and systematic endeavours to discipline the people into the usage of civilised life would do far greater good. Strong military outposts in and about the disturbed area would quite suffice to protect outlying plantations and to overawe the tribe."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
5th June 1911.

625. The *Hindoo Patriot* notes that taking photographs of the accused in court will soon be prohibited in all English courts, and suggests that this rule might be adopted to advantage in this country.

Prohibition of taking photographs of accused in court.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th June 1911.

626. Referring to the fact that the Filipinos are after a short period of association with the Americans fit to exercise much of the powers of self-government, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wonders how it can be that intelligent Indians can be unfit for the same after a century and a half of English connection with their country, and concludes:—"Does this not sound strange and anything but complimentary to the English rulers? Indians have proved their capacity to do ample justice and credit to any office to which they have been admitted; and yet in spite of the repeated assurances of English Sovereigns and people, they are being kept out of a reasonable share in the administration of their affairs and country."

627. The *Beharee* contains a circular issued by Rai Kunja Lala Singh, Saraswati, Honorary Secretary to the Hindu Samaj, to public men in the mufassil, inviting their attention to the question of the establishment of village panchayets or arbitration boards in the interior.

BEHAREE,  
2nd June 1911.

Village panchayets.

attention to the question of the establishment of village panchayets or arbitration boards in the interior.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BEHAREE,  
28th June 1911.

628. The *Beharee* strongly urges on the attention of the Government the desirability of instituting an enquiry into the Neora train-wrecking incident. The case has no doubt collapsed, but what about the wrecking of the train? The police evidently started with their enquiries on wrong lines. A thorough and sifting enquiry should be made by the Railway Board.

Neora train wrecking case.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd June 1911.

629. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* devotes a leader to the late Sir Charles Elliott, giving an account of the many measures of his which met with strong disapproval in its columns. The following is the comment on Sir Charles's régime:—"Now, if Sir Charles Elliott was not happy as the ruler of Bengal, so were not the people entrusted to his care. They gradually came to lose all confidence in him; and why? Because they realised in due course that he was an enthusiastic admirer of that system of so-called reform whereby people might be convicted without sufficient evidence; that he was against all rules which might hamper Magistrates in their work of sending people to jail; that he judged the merits

Sir Charles Elliott's régime.



of Magistrates by the large percentage of convictions; that he would not permit the accused to cite more than a limited number of witnesses; that he censured the Magistrates when he thought they had not done their day's work by sending at least one man to jail; and that he had nothing but contempt for the Hindus."

630. The *Indian Mirror* is enthusiastic over Mr. Lloyd George's National Insurance scheme, and suggests that a similar system of State insurance should be introduced in India. The editor invites the members of the Imperial Legislative Council to give the subject their serious attention.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
3rd June 1911.

631. Now that the Russian bugbear has disappeared, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* fails to see why 75 thousand white troops should be maintained in India, and remarks that if their number cannot be reduced, the cost of their maintenance should be divided half and half between England and India, especially as they are often employed for Imperial rather than Indian purposes.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th June 1911.

632. In deprecating the issue by Government of 32 crores of fresh rupees when the silver currency was found insufficient the *Indian Echo* writes:—"The expediency thus employed by Government to raise extra money appears to be a quixotic method resembling those employed by some ancient Sovereigns who, to husband their resources, issued paper and leather money. How can there be any difference between the metal value and money value of any coin? It violates the basic principles of all finance. If there can be any such difference, we need not have gold and silver money at all. That the most enlightened Government on the face of the earth should have adopted this expediency is what passes our comprehension."

INDIAN ECHO,  
21st June 1911.

633. The *Bengalee* writes:—"The writer of 'Current Coin' in *Capital* mentions some persistent rumours that are floating about official circles, and among these is the rumour that Sir Edward Baker is to retire on the conclusion of the Royal visit, and that, hereafter, Sir John Hewett will become the first Governor of the two Bengals, Sir Charles Bayley, who is to succeed Sir Lancelot Hare in August, being transferred to the United Provinces. We sincerely hope that the rumour about the Governorship of the two Bengals is true. May it grow in persistency as it gains in truth! We can conceive of no greater blessing following in the wake of the Royal visit than the modification of the Partition by raising the old, historical Lower Provinces of Bengal to the dignity of a Governorship."

BENGALUR,  
2nd June 1911.

634. Drawing attention to the fact that an agitation has been set on foot for the creation of a separate High Court and a separate University for the new Province, the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"The agitation is indeed doomed to failure. But we cannot help thinking that beyond the immediate object, there is an ulterior one which the agitators have in view. They know that the agitation cannot succeed, at least in the immediate future, but they hope to prove by it that the people in the new Province have been reconciled to the Partition. Those who have derived personal benefit from the Partition, of course, are reconciled to it. But the Bengali-speaking population will never be reconciled to the Partition, unless it has been so modified as to bring them under one and the same administration."

BENGALUR,  
2nd June 1911.

635. The *Hindoo Patriot*, referring to the well-known poverty of the Indian people, says that so deep is their love for English rule that they are willing to spend the last farthing of their purse to accord a hearty welcome to the Emperor in the Delhi Durbar.

HINDOO PATRIOT,  
3rd June 1911.

636. On this subject a correspondent of the *Mussalman* writes:—"India at this time is willing to make any amount of sacrifice for establishing Protection for her infant industries. She would at a serious danger to her political improvement hail a Conservative Tariff Reform party, if it would grant her Protection. The same humanity which is prompting poor India to resign an enormous amount of her public income, at a serious risk to her well-being, in the interest of a sister-country, she firmly hopes, would prevail on the selfishness

MUSALMAN,  
2nd June 1911.



of the English merchants and they would not object to the inauguration of Protection in India."

MUSALMAN,  
2nd June 1911.

637. The *Mussalman* deplores the attitude of the Hindu Press towards the cow killing agitation, which must widen the gulf between the two communities. "Some vernacular papers," says the journal, "went so far as to say that the eating of beef was forbidden in the *Koran*. Considerable efforts were made to hoodwink the Government and lead it to the belief that whatever the Mussalmans did or do in this connection was or is out of sheer *zid*. These misstatements were, however, repudiated in the few papers which the Muhammadans have got, and a Muhammadan gentleman issued a pamphlet entitled "*Garu O Hindu-Mussalman*," in which he very clearly showed the attitude of the Hindus in this matter was not only untenable but was positively injurious to the well-being of the country."

### III.—LEGISLATION.

INDIAN ECHO,  
28th May 1911.

638. Referring to the chaukidari tax, the *Indian Echo* writes:—"We hold that this tax should be abolished and recurring surpluses in the Government budgets, indicating, as they do, the growing prosperity of the province, should go to remove a tax that tells heavily on the poor, and which, because it tells heavily on the poor, who are not represented in the representative assemblies, is not often before the public. The duty devolves on the Government therefore to enquire into the operations of the tax and abolish it altogether."

The chaukidari tax.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BEHARER,  
3rd June 1911.

639. On this subject the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"The evils of betting are too well known and need not be emphasized again. In England the Government has taken many steps in this direction, though much remains yet to be done. But in India the complaint about it is heard now and then, but no remedial measure has yet been adopted. Thanks to Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, for waking up the community in this connection. No doubt His Excellency has taken up a Herculean task, which only but a strong administrator can undertake; but notwithstanding all opposition, he will be able to carry out the reforms, if not wholly, at least partially. Even that is a gain."

The betting mania in India.

BEHARER,  
1st June 1911.

640. In deprecating the association of Judges and officials with Turf Clubs, the *Bengalee* writes:—"When after all these years, Sir George Clarke makes a strong effort to put down the gambling evil, it is unsatisfactory that a Judge of the High Court should be found issuing a manifesto asking for postponement of the consideration of the suggested reforms. The position is entirely unsatisfactory, and it is to be hoped that, apart from any question of racing reform, the position of Judges and Government in relation to racing will be clearly defined."

High Court Judges and the Turf Club.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
6th June 1911.

641. The *Indian Mirror* draws attention to the memorials recently submitted by the British Indian community in Canada, and respectfully requests that they may be favourably considered.

Petition to the India Office.

H. C. CUNNINGHAM,

*Spl. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,  
9, ELYSIUM ROW,  
The 10th June 1911.